

COUNTY
BOROUGH



OF
BRIGHTON.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1919.

BRIGHTON

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Health Committee :

Chairmen { MR. COUNCILLOR JACKLIN (until Nov. 1919).
MR. COUNCILLOR HEUN (from Nov. 1919. Died
Jan. 16th, 1920).

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.
MR. ALDERMAN BURBERRY.
" " LINTOTT.
" " TITCOMB.
MR. COUNCILLOR BLACK.
COUNCILLOR JESSIE BLATCH
(from Nov. 1919).
MR. COUNCILLOR HARDY
(until Nov. 1919).

MR. COUNCILLOR JACKLIN.
" " MAJOR.
" " MARSH.
(from Nov. 1919).
MR. COUNCILLOR PARRY.
" " PORT.
" " A. J. SMITH
(from Nov. 1919).

Children's Care Sub-Committee :

Chairman - MR. COUNCILLOR SOUTHALL (until Nov. 1919)
MR. COUNCILLOR PORT (from Nov. 1919).

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.
MR. COUNCILLOR CANE.
" " HARDY
(until Nov. 1919).
" " HEWETT.
" " MITCHELL.
" " MANSFIELD
" " HEUN.

MR. COUNCILLOR SOUTHALL.
" " WILKINSON.
MRS. H. GERVIS.
MISS M. E. HEATHCOTE.
" P. LAWRENCE.
MR. J. CARDEN.
" E. LETHBRIDGE.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Chairman - THE CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE (as above).

MRS. BELCHER (until Sept. 1919).
MRS. RYLE.
MISS GODDEN (until Sept. 1919).
MR. E. LETHBRIDGE
(until July, 1919).

MRS. HUSSEY (from Oct. 1919).
MRS. PASKE HASELFOOTE
(until July, 1919).
MRS. NASH (from Oct. 1919).
MR. C. SMITH.

Net Births, 2,011 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{males, 1,030} \\ \text{females, 981} \end{array} \right\}$ for 53 weeks.

Birth Rate $\begin{cases} 14.30 \text{ per } 1000 & \text{population (137,931).} \\ 135 \text{ per } 1,000 & \begin{cases} \text{married women between} \\ \text{15 and 45 years of age (14,879).} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

Births in Workhouse, 30 } legitimate, 6.
 } illegitimate, 24.

[illegible]

Inward transfers, 185; outward transfers, 220.

Residents dying in	{	Asylums, 92	{ Brighton County Borough Asylum, 78. Others, 14.
		Poor Law Institutions, 266	{ Brighton, 239. Shoreham, 22. Others, 5.

		Residents.	Non-Residents.
Royal Sussex County Hospital	...	109	96
Royal Alexandra Hospital	...	30	15
Sussex Eye Hospital	...	—	1
Women's Hospital	...	5	4
Sanatorium {	Pulmonary Tubercle	15	1
	Other Tubercle	4	1
	Other Diseases	14	—
French Convalescent Home	...	—	3
Outside Hospitals and Homes	...	12	—
Kitchener Hospital	...	3	—
Brighton Poor Law Institutions	...	239	29

*Deaths of soldiers in Hospitals in Brighton, total 71.

* These deaths are NOT included in the total 1897, or other figures on this page.

Brighton is a world-famed health resort with a sea front of some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, facing to the south, with a slight inclination to the south-west. It extends inland to a distance of two miles and is intersected by a valley with, in parts, steeply inclined sides. This valley runs from the coast northwards and divides into two branches, the London and the Lewes Roads. The town is compactly built (ten houses per acre) but contains many large open spaces and public parks, the principal being the Tenantry Downs (105 acres), Preston Park (67 acres), Queen's Park (16 acres), the Pavilion Grounds and Victoria and Steine Gardens ($12\frac{3}{4}$ acres), the Level (10 acres), Blaker's Recreation Ground (4 acres). Hollingbury Park (292 acres) belongs to the Corporation but lies outside the Borough boundary; in this park there is an 18-hole Municipal Golf Course.

Physical Features.

Owing to the permeability of the ground, which is of chalk, and the steepness of the valley sides, there is rapid surface drying after rain. The subsoil is also dry, the level of the subsoil water being at a considerable depth below the house foundations, even in the valleys.

Sea breezes and the variations in level along the sea front and in the town provide stimulation and exercise which have a tonic and bracing effect. A low rainfall and much bright sunshine combine to make the Brighton climate ideal for the overworked and the run-down, at the same time providing varied recreation and entertainment for those who are more fit. For tuberculosis of bones and many early cases of tuberculosis of lung the climate is suitable, but the more advanced cases of the latter disease would probably benefit by residence in the warmer and less bracing resorts of the south-west coast.

Industries.

The staple industry of Brighton is catering for visitors by hotels and boarding houses, and apartment letting (lodging-house keepers, females, 1,487). In consequence, the laundry work done in Brighton is in excess of that done in other towns, also there is a greater number of domestic servants (7,977 females).

Brighton is a shopping centre for Central Sussex (shops—males, 7,663 ; females, 6,400) ; it is also a distributing centre.

The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company has erecting and repairing shops at Brighton and Lancing, the employees at Lancing being mostly resident in Brighton. An estimate made during 1919 of the number employed at these works is 3,106, as compared with the pre-war figure of 2,705. The census figure for all railway and carriage workers is 5,772.

ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES.—One large firm employs 1,156 persons, as compared with 461 prior to the war.

DIAMOND WORKS.—500 discharged and disabled soldiers, 350 of whom were not previously resident in Brighton, are employed at these works, about 50 per cent. being married men (number July, 1920—600).

Fishermen number 332.

The greatest anticipated increase in any one business is at the Diamond Works, where 1,000 additional disabled ex-soldiers will be employed on completion of the works, making a total of 1,500 of that class.

At Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops it is proposed to employ 500 disabled soldiers and sailors in various trades connected with toy-making. After being taught their trade, these will be permanently employed.

Water.

The water supply of Brighton is derived from wells in the South Downs. The water is noted not only for its absolute organic purity, but also for its great palatability, arising from its abundant aeration. Samples of water from each of the five sources of supply are examined bacteriologically once monthly.

Being derived from the chalk, Brighton water is somewhat hard (total hardness, 14.5 grains per gallon). This hardness is temporary in character, being almost entirely removed by boiling. Hard water has none but beneficial effects on health. Popular fallacy attributes the so-called "chalky deposits" in gout to hard water, but seeing these deposits consist of *sodium* urate, there can be no truth in this suggestion. Rheumatism is likewise unaffected by hard waters. The Brighton climate is particularly suitable for persons suffering from rheumatism as the town stands on dry chalky soil.

The water supply is a constant one.

Rivers, Streams.

None.

Closet Accommodation, Drainage, Sewerage.

Drainage is by water carriage from water closets (the whole of the closets in Brighton are water closets), the drains opening into tributary sewers of the main sewer, which opens into the sea some five miles to the east of Brighton, at a distance of 1,000 feet from the land.

Scavenging.

The house refuse is deposited in movable, properly covered, galvanised iron dustbins, the contents of which are taken away by covered vans once weekly to the destructor in Hollingdean Road. To a limited extent bi-weekly collection is carried out in July, August and September in the poorer parts of the town.

The manure from stables is not removed by the Local Authority but by the occupiers. As there is a demand for manure for allotments and otherwise, it is easy to have it removed in the spring and autumn. In the summer, however, it is very frequently removed to allotments but not dug in at once. Farmers who cart straw into the town frequently take back loads of manure.

Trade refuse, for instance, refuse from shops (greengrocers' trimmings, shop sweepings, but not fish offal), clinkers from boilers (laundries), paper and straw in sacks are removed at 10s. per ton or load for the former and 6d. per sack for the latter.

The edible kitchen refuse from hotels and boarding houses is chiefly removed by pig keepers. Fish refuse from the Fish Market is removed by a contractor at the expense of the Corporation, but from the shops by collectors at the expense of the shop keepers. By careful watching our sanitary staff prevent any nuisance arising in removal and disposal.

HOUSING.

CENSUS FIGURES FOR 1911.

Acres	...	...	...	...	2,536
Inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	23,683
Uninhabited houses	...	...	...	...	1,692
Houses being built	...	...	...	...	44
Total	...	...	...	...	25,419 or 10 houses per acre.

Figures regarding housing and population presented to the Council in October, 1919, chiefly census figures :—

Population.

4. Pre-war population (1914)	...	...	...	...	133,936
5. Average annual increase of population for the five years before the war	...	...	...	...	816
6. Estimated present population, Food Controller's figure	...	...	...	...	141,000
Estimated permanent population, M.O.H.'s figure	...	...	...	...	138,000
7. Anticipated increase of working-class population due to industrial changes	...	...	...	...	3,000

Existing Housing Accommodation.

8. Number of dwelling-houses in the district	...	...	...	...	25,551
9. Number of working-class houses of the types given in the reply to question 15	...	...	...	...	20,673
10. Average number of working-class houses built annually during the five years before the war	...	...	...	...	48
11. Number of working class houses built between January 1st, 1915, and December 31st, 1918	...	...	...	...	31
12. Number of empty buildings which might be (a) made suitable, by repairs or alterations, for housing the working classes ; or (b) converted into flats for the working classes	...	...	...	...	(a) Nil. (b) 11

Overcrowding.

13. Tenements with more than two occupants per room :—					
Number of Tenements	...	...	...	...	800
Total number of Occupiers	...	...	...	...	4,800
14. Number of houses intended for one family only which are occupied (without having been specially adapted) by two or more families	...	...	...	...	1,490

Rents.

15. Particulars of prevailing rents of the various types of working-class houses in the district :—

TYPE OF HOUSE.	WEEKLY RENT.	
(a) Houses with Living Room, Scullery and two Bedrooms	4/6—6/	(a) Rents vary according to the situation and class of property. (b) In each case an addition of 3d.—9d. per week has been added to cover increase of rates.
(b) Living Room, Scullery and three bedrooms ...	6/—9/	
(c) Parlour, Living Room, Scullery and two bedrooms	7/6—10/-	
(d) Parlour, Living Room, Scullery and three bedrooms	10/-—13/-	
(e) Parlour, Living Room, Scullery and four bedrooms	12/-—15/-	
(f) Tenements in block buildings	4/6—5/6	
(g) Other working class dwellings (specifying) ...	—	

Section II.—Estimate of Housing Needs.

1. Working-class houses required during the next three years to :—

	No. of Houses.
(a) Meet the unsatisfied demand for houses (taking account of growth of population, overcrowding, &c.)	450
(b) Re-house persons to be displaced by the clearance of unhealthy areas... ..	1,336
(c) Replace other dwellings which are unfit for human habitation and cannot be made fit	311
(d) Replace obstructive or other buildings (now inhabited and not included under heading (c), which should be demolished	3
(e) Replace other houses which, although they cannot at present be regarded as unfit for human habitation, fall definitely below a reasonable standard	450
(f) Meet anticipated deficiencies, <i>e.g.</i> , arising from new industrial development	750
Total	3,102

2. Deduct :—

(a) Working-class houses which it is anticipated will be set free during the next three years as the result of any probable decrease in the population	0
(b) Working-class houses likely to be built during the next three years by persons other than the Local Authority	30
Total	30

Net estimate of number of houses required ... 3,072

Section III.—Areas which are being, or may have to be, dealt with as unhealthy under Part I. or Part II. of the Act of 1890.

One area has already been represented (see page 36) and six others are receiving attention from the Sanitary Authorities.

OUT RELIEF.

The amount of out relief administered for the year ending 30th September, 1919, was as follows :—

Parish of Brighton	...	...	...	£8690
„ Preston	...	...	...	883

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Name of Hospital.	NUMBER OF BEDS.				Total	No. of In-patients treated in 1919.	OUT-PATIENTS, 1919.		
	Surgical		Medical				Gynaecological.	No. of patients (excluding V.D. patients)	No. of Attendances (including V.D. see p.21)
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Royal Sussex County Hospital ...	74	61	27	33	25	220	2956	6691	28,928
Royal Alexandra Hospital(for children)	Total beds, 67				—	67	1097	5171 (2242 casualties).	16713
New Sussex Hospital for Women and Children ...	—	12	—	4	—	16	300	1767	7874
Sussex Eye Hospital	15	15	—	—	—	30	249	3158	6945
Throat and Ear Hospital ...	20		—	—	—	20	469	1050	4809
Women's Hospital (excluding Hove Branch) ...					12	—	—	1140	2519
					12 Total	365		Midwifery attended from Hospital.	

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND PRESTON DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated at and visited from the above was as follows :—

	No. of new Patients.	No. of Attendances.	No. of Home Visits.
Queen's Road (Parent Establishment) ...	904	1989	5466
Ditchling Road (Northern Branch) ...	692	1554	1923
Hove or Western Branch ...	1402	2938	2140

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The notifications received during the year were distributed as shewn in table page 63.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 8 deaths from diphtheria in cases notified in 1919 ; all of these died in hospital.

Day of illness	1	2	3	4	5	6	6†
Doctor called in	1	2	3	—	—	1	1
Removed to hospital ...	1	1	4	—	—	1	1
After swab result returned	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

It will be observed that in only one *fatal* case the child was not removed on the day that the doctor was first called in.

Most cases are fortunately easily diagnosable in the child and even if a case is notified in error no harm is done. It is a safe rule to diagnose diphtheria in every child of fourteen or under who has a patch ● of exudate or membrane on one or both tonsils. *No swab should be taken* but the case be at once notified so that it may be removed by day or by night and receive antitoxin. Naturally, in every case, but especially if the throat is red or dirty, or if there has been a sudden onset with headache and vomiting, a rash should be looked for ; if there is no exudate or simply a follicular tonsillitis ∴ the case should be observed and a swab sent ; if in a baby the mucous membrane of the cheeks and gums are widely affected and the throat trouble is secondary it may be safe to await a swab result. In the case of an adult where there is doubt a swab should be taken or an opinion asked from the Medical Officer of Health. The adult seldom dies, and in doubtful cases it is usually *safe to await the swab result*.

Swabs are very differently taken by practitioners, some *apply the swab firmly to the membrane* and a good growth results, others send swabs giving little or no growth which may be due to a too light swabbing of the throat (the swab must be pressed firmly on the tonsil) or to the taking of the swab after the application of disinfectant or after feeding or drinking. A large proportion of the swabs from certain practitioners are of little value.

I find also that in spite of a printed warning that a negative result does not exclude diphtheria, practitioners at times still regard such a result as conclusive evidence of freedom from the disease.

Swabs have been taken from the throat and nose of patients admitted to the Fever Hospital during the years 1918 and 1919, to ascertain if a percentage of diphtheria patients became carriers at later dates.

The results are as follows :—

Year of discharge	1918	1919
Number swabbed	50	50
Number found positive ...	0	3

A full report of the work done in the laboratory is shewn on page 19.

TWO CASES OF SMALLPOX.

The first was a soldier who had come from the Dardanelles to Taranto Camp in Italy. From Taranto Camp he travelled overland to England and on arrival on 7th July, was demobilised at the Crystal Palace and came straight to his home in Brighton. He denied having had any illness, but there is evidence that he was confined to bed for some days just after he came home. He admitted having spots on his face and body but said that he frequently suffered from such spots. When this man was seen on 1st August he had quite definite signs of having suffered from Smallpox, and was removed to the Smallpox Hospital.

What brought the first case to our notice was the occurrence of a second case in a lodger in the same house, a woman aged 84. She was taken ill on the 25th July, the rash appearing on the 27th July. The doctor in attendance regarded the rash as suspicious and in my absence called in Dr. Lambert, my deputy, who had the patient removed to the Sanatorium on the 29th July and to Fulking Grange Hospital on the 30th July. Prompt steps were taken and all contacts were vaccinated and kept under observation. No further cases were notified.

What helped to save us from an outbreak was

- (1) the prompt vaccination of contacts,
- (2) the low infectivity of the first case; the father, mother, brother and another lodger escaped,
- (3) the season of the year, Smallpox outbreaks usually occurring in spring,
- (4) In June and July I warned all doctors of the risk of outbreak so that they were suspicious of cases showing raised spotty rashes.

So that attention might be called to suspects, on 1st August all the medical practitioners in Brighton were given the facts in a confidential letter and were warned to be on the look-out for mild cases.

There were 4 primary vaccinations and 12 re-vaccinations under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Two cases of this disease were notified. Both were male clerks at the railway station but working in different offices and having no contact with each other. Their onsets were about the same date, 19th January and 21st January. The first sign in both was ocular (A. R. diplopia, H. W. difference of level of eyes of 6 degrees prism), both consulted eye-specialists and were later notified by general practitioners. Over a fortnight elapsed in each case between the onset and the patient taking to bed because of increasing weakness. The salient features in the early stage were progressive drowsiness and tiredness. A. R. made a slow recovery, H. W. became progressively worse with paresis right face, dysphagia, increasing stupor and pneumonia (? inhalation) as a terminal complication.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Seven cases were notified; five of these should probably be excluded as two came from outside districts; one was a case of tuberculous disease of hip (died later from tuberculous meningitis); one case which died had a quite atypical history, and one had exaggerated knee jerks and no paralysis at the time of illness.

Of the two true cases belonging to Brighton, one had slight paralysis of one leg and the other severe paralysis of one leg.

Statistics should be based on cases in which permanent paralysis persists. No doubt mild cases without permanent paralysis are frequent, but considering that many are missed and other diseases are classified as mild poliomyelitis, these should be disregarded for the purpose of record.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The age and sex of the cases were as follows :—

F 3 ; M 18 ; M 19 ; F. 23 ; the 2 males died. Two of the cases were contacts with soldiers. The diagnosis in each case was confirmed by bacteriological examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid. Fifteen contacts were swabbed with negative result.

Cases of meningitis of doubtful origin are lumbar punctured at home by the Medical Officer of Health at the request of the general practitioner. In this manner a definite diagnosis has been arrived at in 7 cases during 1919.

Measles and German Measles notified during 1919.

Notification received from							Measles.	German Measles
Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	199
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
School Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	55
School Attendance Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13
Public Health Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	20

Ages of known cases of Measles.

					Total cases of Measles notified.	
0—3 months	—	There were no deaths.
3—6	„	...	...	...	—
6—9	„	...	...	...	3
9—12	„	...	...	...	4
1—2 years	...	...	...	...	12
2—3	„	...	...	...	14
3—4	„	...	...	...	17
4—5	„	...	...	...	16
5—6	„	...	...	...	27
6—7	„	...	...	...	40
7—8	„	...	...	...	24
8—9	„	...	...	...	12
9—10	„	...	...	...	16
10—11	„	...	...	...	3
11—12	„	...	...	...	3
12—13	„	...	...	...	7
13—14	„	...	...	...	6
14†	„	...	...	...	36
					—	
					240	

WHOOPIING COUGH.

223 cases were notified in 135 houses ; 7 deaths occurred.

INFLUENZA.

A full description of the outbreak and the steps taken to combat it are given in the Annual Report for 1918. The table below shews the age groups affected in 1918 and 1919 :—

	Deaths from Influenza.										Total.
		0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75	
Actual Figures.	Years 1890-1899	47	12	22	28	53	72	110	143	116	603
	Year 1918	43	40	61	89	51	32	19	23	9	367
	Year 1919	17	9	14	42	10	23	19	21	12	167
Per-centage.	Years 1890-1899	8	2	4	5	9	12	18	24	18	100
	Years 1918-1919	11	9	14	25	12	10	7	8	4	100

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The staff includes the part time service of the Medical Officer of Health as administrative tuberculosis officer, the whole time service of Dr. A. Neville Cox as clinical tuberculosis officer, an inspector who devotes his whole time to the visiting, etc., of patients and a whole time clerk. The Tuberculosis Officer treats the patients in the Sanatorium in addition to carrying out the duties of clinical tuberculosis officer.

The particulars of the work done at the Dispensary are given in the following table :—

Examinations (apart from In-Patients).	Total	Insured.						Non-Insured.					
		Tuber- culous.		Non- Tuber- culous.		Doubtful		Tuber- culous.		Non- Tuber- culous.		Doubtful.	
		1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later
At the Town Hall...	916	116	243	91	37	67	62	52	55	63	34	52	44
In the Patients' Homes ...	29	11	11	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Ditto, with Doctor present ...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
At the Sanatorium	12	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	1	...
Totals ...	962	129	256	91	38	70	62	57	59	67	36	53	44

The table below gives statistics of pulmonary tubercle :—

Year.	PHTHISIS.							Average stay in Hospital in weeks.	Total weeks in Hospital.	Treatment at Dispensary.				Total number of attendances at Dispensary.
	Annual No. of deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	No. of new cases notified.	No. of cases re-notified.	New cases notified per 100,000 of population.	Total No. of cases admitted to the Borough Sanatorium.	No. of cases re-admitted to the Sanatorium			Total patients.	New patients.	No. receiving tuberculin	No. of injections of tuberculin.	
1919	162	122	329	369	249	147	20	10	2834	65	34	36	663	1758

Summary of notifications :—

AGE PERIODS.	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.												
	Number of Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications on Form A
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up-wards	Total Primary Notifications.	
Pulmonary Males ...	—	1	4	7	12	20	41	46	31	15	6	183	206
Pulmonary Females ...	—	1	1	6	9	17	47	37	17	6	3	144	161
Non-pulmonary Males	2	11	15	4	6	2	4	1	1	1	2	49	72
Non-pulmonary Females	2	9	6	7	4	2	5	3	1	—	—	39	53

	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.						NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.	
	Number of Primary Notifications.					Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications.				
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	93
„ Females	—	—	2	2	2	2	21	69
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	—	13	3	16	18	3	3	9
Non-Pulmonary Females ...	—	5	6	11	13	10	10	8

Of the total 329 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, 40 were imported cases.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTACTS OF SCHOOL AGE.

Result of examination.	Ages.		
	1-5	5-10	10-15
Not Tubercular	2	31	16
Under observation	—	3	2
Tubercular	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF DENTAL WORK AT SANATORIUM, 1919.

	EXTRACTION		SCALING.		FILLING.	DRESS- ING.
	Local Anaesthetic.	No Anaesthetic.	Upper	Lower		
Men	9	2	3	7	14	17
Women	10	1	5	11	13	35
Boys	—	—	—	—	4	7
Girls	—	3	—	1	7	4
	19	6	8	19	38	63

48 visits were made.

HOME NURSING BY QUEEN'S NURSES.

	No. of Patients.	No. of Visits.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	63	2864
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	3015
Total	102	5879

The home nursing is made the more valuable as the nurses employed have from time to time personal tuition from the Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary. A quarterly report is received from the Superintendent, not only enumerating the patients visited, but calling attention to their wants, and the sanitary condition of the homes. For these services an annual grant of £300 is made by the Council to the funds of the Queen's Nurses.

SIXTY-THREE DEATHS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Cases died in the following Institutions :—27 in the Brighton Poor Law Institutions, 2 in the Shoreham Poor Law Institution, 12 in the Brighton County Borough Asylum, 1 in the East Sussex County Mental Hospital, 2 in the Croydon Mental Hospital, 1 in the Stoke Park Colony, 1 in Netherne County Asylum, 1 in the Royal Sussex County Hospital, 15 in the Sanatorium and 1 in other institutions outside the Borough.

THE CARE OF CONSUMPTIVES.

The following are the amounts of money from the Hedgcock Bequest expended during the year in the home care of the consumptives :—

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	£281	13	0
Assistance to buy food other than milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	12	6
Better housing by assistance with rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	11	0
Help whilst head of family in Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	10	0
Help for nursing and attention	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	6	0
Charing	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	0
Care of children whilst parent in Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	0
Help whilst temporarily unfit for work	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	6
Assistance with railway fare	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	6
Help towards six weeks rest in country after leaving Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Help prior to getting different employment (patient was a milk carrier)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Insurance Stamps to enable patient to receive Insurance Benefit	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	0
Assistance with railway fare to enable patient to take a holiday in the country	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	9
							£534	10	3

In addition to the above, 13 bedsteads with bedding were lent to enable several patients to sleep alone.

THE INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

At the Brighton Sanatorium a varying number of beds are provided for the treatment of pulmonary tubercle and joint disease. In summer the number of beds in use is rather greater than in winter as more use is then made of the open-air shelters, also of the fever wards in the Isolation Block which at that season are more frequently unused. In the Block reserved for tubercle the number of beds are distributed as follows :—

Ward V.—2 large wards, 13 beds	...	...	...	26
2 side wards, 1 bed	...	...	...	2
1 front ward, 3 beds	...	...	...	3
1 clinical room	...	...	...	—
				31
Ward VI. has the same accommodation	...	...	...	31
				62

There are five open-air shelters, four of which are used for the sleeping out of five patients. A ward of three beds in the Isolation Block is commonly in use.

This makes a total of 70 beds.

The length of time of stay of various classes of patient is given on pages 14 and 20.

A classification of patients in hospital on 31st December, 1919, and 16th June, 1920, is as follows :—

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Joint Tuberculosis.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
December, 1919 ...	31	26	3	3	63
June, 1920 ...	35	23	10	3	71

With regard to the further provision of beds the present position is that stated in a letter to various Medical Officers of Health on 31st May, 1920.

1st June, 1920.

(COPY.)

DEAR SIR,

I enclose a copy of a letter from the Ministry of Health regarding the institutional treatment of tuberculosis in the Sussex area. You will see that the various authorities in Sussex will probably have an opportunity of combining with one of the Sussex County Councils in providing for their pulmonary cases.

As you are aware I am of opinion that except a number of authorities join together in the sanatorium treatment of their early cases there will not be a sufficient number of these cases to make it worth while to provide training in suitable trades by efficient teachers. The need of such training for those to be treated for a year or more in a sanatorium is more and more being recognised as essential. If at the proposed County Council Sanatoria occupational training does not form part of the scheme then there is no advantage to Brighton in sending cases there as a new ward in the isolation hospital grounds would equally meet our requirements. Whether or not I advise the Brighton Council to ask for admission of their early cases to one of the sanatoria established by the County Councils therefore depends largely on what provisions are made for training under their schemes.

JOINT TUBERCULOSIS.

At Alton there are 250 children and adolescents under treatment and 50 more at the marine branch at Hayling Island. That number allows of the employment

- (1) of a resident expert medical staff,
- (2) of teachers—(a) to teach children of school age,
 (b) to train adolescents in suitable trades.

I have in the last month gone very carefully into the question of the number of tuberculous joint cases in Brighton requiring institutional treatment and find that—

15 beds are required for the more hopeful cases and 16 beds for the less favourable.

The ages of these patients are as follows :—

Under 8, 6 cases.

8-17 inclusive, 22 cases.

18 and over, 3 cases.

As a few of these would be kept at home it would not appear that Brighton, with a population of some 135,000 would require more than

25 beds. A joint hospital to work economically and efficiently should have 200 beds, if then my figures are approximately correct for Brighton and the incidence is the same for other authorities the cases would have to be drawn from a population of one million.

It was the recognition of the large population which should be drawn from and the difficulty of getting a large number of authorities to individually agree to a combined hospital scheme that made me hope that the Ministry of Health might take the matter up and themselves establish such hospitals or deputise several local authorities to do so, the hospitals to serve the local authorities of one or more counties according to their populations. Except I am joined by other Medical Officers of Health in impressing these views on the Ministry of Health I am afraid nothing will be done.

Under these circumstances I should be glad to hear from you your views, particularly on the establishment of large tuberculous joint hospitals and the number of beds likely to be required by your local authority.

After the replies are collected and summarized I shall write to you again and perhaps thereafter a joint letter to the Ministry of Health might be agreed upon.

I am,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) DUNCAN FORBES,
Medical Officer of Health.

In the letter the need for dealing with a large number of cases of one type is emphasized, also the need for the Ministry of Health to give a lead to the local authorities.

REMARKS ON MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR BRIGHTON.

On a study of figures over a number of years it is found that the age periods at which mortality is highest for both sexes is 25-35 and 35-45. For England and Wales the age period of highest mortality is 15-25 (1906-1910). At the last census the proportion of males to females was as 6 is to 7; taking the deaths from pulmonary tubercle in the last 15 years the numbers are of males, 1424; of females, 1095. Females, therefore, have a much lower death rate from this disease (M 1.6; F 1.0). On a study of the figures for age groups it is found that the only age periods shewing an excess of female deaths are the 10-15, when few deaths occur, and much more markedly the 15-20 age period M 55; F 95. Evidently the strain on the growing adolescent of the establishment of the function of reproduction is a greater tax in the female than in the male. In this connection it is significant that at the end of the period of reproduction (45-55) there is a drop in the female deaths from phthisis; at the age periods 35-45, 45-55 and 55-65 the female deaths are in the proportion of 3, 2, 1. A much smaller relative fall takes place in the male deaths, the proportions being 5, 4 and 2.7.

INFLUENZA AS A FACTOR.

During the years of war there was no serious increase in the death rate from pulmonary tubercle except in the year of influenza, 1918. Taking the two years of influenza, 1918 and 1919, the greatest percentage increases in phthisis deaths occur at the age periods 15-20 and 20-25 whilst the age periods 25-35 shews the highest mortality from influenza. There is no doubt

that influenza hastens death in many advanced cases. On the other hand under sanatorium conditions less advanced cases seem rapidly to recover from its effects but this rapid recovery is less likely under home conditions. A considerable number of patients, 46 out of 168, with definite histories in 1919, date their onset from an influenzal attack.

Weighing all the evidence it would seem that the present type of influenza is the cause of an increase in the clinically evident cases of pulmonary tubercle.

ADOLESCENCE.

Whilst the avoidance of mental and physical strain in the adolescent and growing period is important from every point of view, it is particularly so from that of tubercle incidence in the female from 15-20.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The prevalence of tubercle will continue to depend on the social conditions and habits of the people. The people get sufficient food ; they have less strenuous conditions at work ; it remains for them to cultivate (1) the wide-open window habit in the workroom, the living room and the bedroom, (2) the exercise-in-the-open-air habit in their free time, and (3) the habit of retiring to rest at an early hour. The crowded hall and refreshment room must be avoided.

The observance of these simple rules would do more to check the spread of pulmonary tubercle than all the arduous work at present undertaken and proposed.

The problem is one for the people and they can largely free themselves of this disease by observing the elementary rules of healthy living.

LABORATORY REPORT.

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	No Growth.	Total.
<i>Diphtheria—</i>					
Swabs from Borough ...	169	1222	21	3	1415
Sanatorium Swabs—					
Admission Diphtheria ...	219	146	14	—	379
Convalescent Diphtheria	225	1229	—	—	1454
Admission Scarlet Fever	11	130	—	—	141
Convalescent Scarlet Fever	2	67	—	—	69
Other Patients ...	—	21	—	—	21
<i>Sputa—</i>					
From Borough ...	133	418	—	—	551
From Sanatorium...	68	169	—	—	237
<i>*Blood Specimens, Widal's</i>					
Re-action—	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
From Borough ...	3	—	2	9	14
From Sanatorium ...	1	2	—	5	8
<i>Hairs examined for Tinea—</i>					
From Borough ...	282	186	—	—	468
From Sanatorium ...	24	53	—	—	77

* In blood specimens—

1 = complete re-action.

2 = almost complete re-action.

3 = incomplete re-action.

4 = no clumping.

Number of Water Examinations.

					Bacteriological.	Chemical.
Falmer	...	...	...	...	3	1
Goldstone	...	...	...	...	3	1
Mile Oak	...	...	...	...	3	1
Patcham	...	...	...	...	3	1
Shoreham	...	...	...	...	3	1

					Positive.	Negative.
Examination of Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	...	4†	18
Faeces for Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pus for T.B.	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pus for K.L.B.	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pus for Gonococci	...	...	...	...	3	—

† 4 shewed diplococci.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Number of Patients.	Number of Patients suffering from the following Diseases :—																		Total.
	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Measles & German Measles	Diphtheria.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Erysipelas.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Emaciated Children.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Fever.	Smallpox.	Other Diseases.	
Remaining December 31st, 1918 ...	4	1	—	28	2	—	—	—	—	—	52	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	104
Admitted in 1919...	120	5	28	229	7	2	6	3	7	4	147	16	21	5	1	1	2	21	625
Total number treated 1919 ...	124	6	28	257	9	2	6	3	7	4	199	27	27	5	1	1	2	21	729
Discharged in 1919	88	6	28	210	6	2	6	3	5	2	132	13	12	5	—	—	2	21	541
Died in 1919 ...	1	—	—	11	3	—	—	—	2	2	14	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	41
Remaining December 31st, 1919 ...	35	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	147

Of the above cases, 7 cases of diphtheria, 1 of influenza and 13 of other diseases belonged to the Sanatorium staff; 1 case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 20 German measles, 1 measles, 5 scarlet fever, 9 diphtheria, 6 mumps, 3 enteric fever, 2 chicken pox, 3 erysipelas, 1 influenza, and 3 other diseases, a total of 54, were soldiers.

8 patients suffering from diphtheria, 1 from cerebro-spinal meningitis and 2 from scarlet fever were admitted from outside districts.

The total number of weeks spent by all the patients in the Sanatorium was 6,136 weeks, as compared with 6,534 weeks in 1918. Of the total of 1919 scarlet fever patients spent 673 weeks, diphtheria patients, 1475 weeks, enteric fever patients, 27 weeks, measles patients 51 weeks, cerebro-spinal meningitis, 42 weeks, phthisis patients, 2,834 weeks, other tubercular patients, 538 weeks, wasting children, 355 weeks and patients from other diseases, 141 weeks.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Brighton during the year ended the 31st December, 1919.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Condi- tions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1919, were under treatment or observation for:—	118	140	—	—	18	46	—	—	136	186
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	176	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	131
Soft chancre only	—	—	29	3	—	—	—	—	29	3
Gonorrhœa only	—	—	—	—	236	71	—	—	236	71
Syphilis and soft chancre ...	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	6	2
Syphilis and gonorrhœa ...	12	7	—	—	12	7	—	—	24	14
Gonorrhœa and soft chancre	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	80	179	80
TOTAL—Item 2	191	139	32	5	248	79	179	80	650	303
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2 ...	309	279	32	5	266	125	179	80	786	489
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing a course of treatment for :—	33	37	3	2	32	11	136	66	224	116
(b) after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	37	49	1	—	22	11	6	10	66	70
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	23	23	3	1	33	17	4	3	63	44
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for :—	12	9	15	1	97	43	10	11	134	64
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1920, were under treatment or observation for :—	194	171	10	1	84	41	8	5	281	213
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6 ...	299	289	32	5	268	123	164	95	768	507
† 7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from :— ...	2579	2255	—	—	1766	—	1131	—	4344	3386
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from :—	301	365	8	19	62	186	7	—	378	570

* A separate record was not kept here.

† Record of irrigation room and of attendances to nurse only kept after Sept. 30th, 1919 = 1388.

	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.
	Spirochetes	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	
9. Examinations of Pathological material :—				
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	118	999	136	1792

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).	Brighton.	East Sussex.	West Sussex.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—					
Syphilis	178	95	48	9	330
Soft Chancre	25	4	6	2	37
Gonorrhœa	169	96	55	7	327
Conditions other than venereal	133	79	39	8	259
TOTAL	505	274	148	26	953
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	4214	2255	1213	49	7731
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	497	182	269	—	948
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes { given in the :— 1. Out-patient Clinic to patients residing in each area. 2. In-patient Dept.	1319	798	428	18	2563
E. Give the names of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses...	Arsenobillon ... .3 gns. to .5 gns. Novarsenobillon ... .45 gns. to .6 gns.				
F. State the number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes usually given in a full course of treatment.	For Primary Syphilis 7 N.A.B. and 8 I.M. Hg. For Secondary Syphilis 14 N.A.B. and 16 I.M. Hg.				
G. State in what proportion of cases, approximately, Salvarsan substitutes are used in the treatment of syphilis.	In all cases unless strongly contra-indicated.				
H. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page.	Negative Wassermann, two years after completion of course.				

(Signed) F. H. LAWSON,
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Pathological examinations made in the Stephen Ralli Memorial Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1919, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Brighton.

Nature of Test.

For det. of Spirochetes	{	For Treatment Ctr. 72	{	Positive ...	25
				Negative	47
" " " in Liver	{	For Health Dept. 19	{	Positive ...	5
				Negative	14
For det. of Gonococci	{	For Treatment Ctr. 530	{	Positive ...	148
				Negative	382
	{	For Practitioners 49	{	Positive ...	7
				Negative	42
For Wassermann reaction	{	For Treatment Ctr. 991	{	Positive ...	382
				Negative	609
	{	For Practitioners 65	{	Positive ...	15
				Negative	50
Other examinations	...	...	...	...	102

H. M. GALT.

STILL BIRTHS.

There is an arrangement to receive still births at the Health Office and to bury these free of charge after examination. The midwife is paid 2s. 6d. for her trouble in bringing the still births to the office. Nineteen were brought to the Health Office, in each case sections of liver were submitted for examination and five of these showed spirochetes.

EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC.

During 1919, two courses of three lectures were delivered by Miss Nora March to the mothers of two groups of schools, including Boys' and Girls' departments. One group included Coombe Road, Ditchling Road, Loder Road, Preston National, Preston Road and the Municipal Secondary (Boys') Schools, and the meetings were held in the hall of Ditchling Road Boys' School, Mr. Stainer acting as Chairman. The average attendance was 120. The second group of schools included Hanover Terrace, Lewes Road, Pelham Street, Richmond Street, St. Bartholomew's, St. Martin's and the Municipal Secondary (Girls') School, and the course was given at the Day Training College, Richmond Terrace, Miss Ellis acting as Chairman. The average attendance was 90-100. More than half the parents attending this course had children attending the Municipal Secondary Schools and one quarter were from Lewes Road Schools.

Considerable trouble was taken to insure the advertisement of these lectures by the Head Teachers, an addressed sealed letter signed by the Head Teacher or Medical Officer of Health being sent to every parent.

INFANT WELFARE.

The infantile mortality was 79 per 1,000.

THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

According to the register there were 39 midwives in practice (19 in private practice). Of the midwives who are practising, 33 have passed a qualifying examination, 6 were in practice at the passing of the Act in 1901; of the latter, two are illiterate. During the year all the registered midwives have been visited; 87 visits were made.

Number of cases occurring in 1919, in which the Midwife advised that a Registered Medical Practitioner should be sent for (Rule E. 20).

Medical aid called in on account of the following causes, as stated by the Midwife.	Private Cases.	Outside cases in connection with Women's Hospital, West Street.	TOTAL
<i>Pregnancy—</i>			
Abortion	1	7	8
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	2	1	3
Fall previous to confinement... ..	—	2	2
<i>Labour—</i>			
{ Prolapse of cord	1	1	2
{ Impacted breech	3	1	4
Presentation { Shoulder	1	—	1
{ Transverse	—	1	1
{ Abnormal	5	—	5
Instruments required	4	—	4
Contracted Pelvis	1	—	1
Delay in Labour	8	28	36
Retention of Placenta... ..	3	5	8
Rupture of Perineum	11	33	44
Post Partum Haemorrhage	3	2	5
<i>Lying-in Period—</i>			
Rise of Temperature	1	14	15
Other reasons connected with mother	11	22	33
<i>Condition of Infant—</i>			
Premature Birth	3	18	21
Condition of Baby	6	25	32
Discharge from eyes	3	27	30
Rash on Child	1	2	3
Malformation	—	2	2
As to feeding of Child	—	1	1
	68	193	261

MEDICAL AID IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

In order that midwives may not hesitate to call in medical aid in case of emergency, an arrangement has been made by which the Council makes itself primarily responsible for the fee of the doctor in such cases. During 1919 £69 4s. 9d. was paid to doctors called in by midwives on 33 occasions.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL, WEST STREET.

The staff of certified midwives at the Lying-in Institution and its branches numbered 7. The Council pays £50 for the salary of one additional midwife appointed at their suggestion on the 1st May, 1919; it was decided that this was preferable to appointing a Municipal Midwife. The total number of confinements attended was 1,140. Of this total 860 belonged to

Brighton, 286 being primiparae and 574 being multiparae; ante-natal examinations numbered, 286; 38 pupils were trained during 1918, all of whom obtained the Central Midwives Board Certificate.

Fees charged for midwifery :—Primipara, 10s. ; Multipara, 6s.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND OPHTHALMIA (see Table, page 63).

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

(For number notified, see page 51.)

Total number of visits by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	12325
Number of infants born during 1919 visited	...	...	...	...	1540
Average number of visits paid to each infant	...	...	...	...	7
Number of visits to children 1-5	...	...	...	...	1670
Visits to expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	267

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—(4 in number).

STATISTICS FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1919 :—

(a)	Number of individual mothers	...	...	862
	infants	...	...	764
	Other children under school age	...	...	268
(b)	Number of attendances, mothers	...	...	3125
	infants	...	...	2897
	Other children under school age	...	...	624

DAY SERVANTS' HOSTEL.

Arrangements have been made to send certain mothers, with their infants, to a home in Hove. At first the mother is with the child ; later she goes out to work but continues to suckle the child. The charges to the Council are at the following rates : 25s. weekly for three months, and 20s. weekly later, when the mother is working. During 1919, two cases were admitted.

CRECHES.

The two creches are situated in Bristol and Wellington Roads. At Wellington Road Creche the average number of children in daily attendance was 26. At Bristol Road the corresponding number was 31.

During the financial year 1919-1920, the Council paid £150 towards the expenses of the Creches.

FOUR BEDS FOR MATERNITY CASES AT THE WEST STREET LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

During the year 1919, 52 patients were admitted under the 1918 agreement ; the number of in-patient days was 944. The Council pays 6s. a day for a period of a week or more, and 7s. 6d. a day for shorter periods, the total cost being £270 19s.

During 1918 15 patients were admitted, staying 317 days. Cost £95 9s. 6d.

CHURCH ARMY MATERNITY HOME, FINSBURY ROAD.

Into the above Home 28 expectant and nursing mothers were admitted during the 12 months ended 31st March, 1920. The number of confinements was 22; the average stay prior to confinement was 2 months, after confinement, 3 months. The cases are usually of persons not belonging to Brighton.

The following monies were spent on expectant and nursing mothers and weakly infants :—

	£	s.	d.
Milk for expectant and nursing mothers and delicate children	134	18	6
Glaxo	5	0	6
Help to enable mothers to stay from work to look after their children	37	10	0
Care during and after confinement... ..	13	12	0
Handy women during and after confinement	19	17	0
Care of child during illness of mother ...	7	10	0
Care of baby in charge of grandmother ...	7	5	0
Confinement fees	3	15	0
Assistance during illness of expectant mother	3	10	0
Help whilst waiting for pension	5	0	0
Laundry work after confinement	0	5	0
Operations for tonsils and adenoids... ..	2	10	0
Supplying spectacles... ..	0	4	6
Crepe bandages	0	4	0
	£241	1	6

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the year 25 cases were notified. Most of these cases were mild. 23 cases were nursed at home by the Queen's Nurses who paid 1,353 visits (59 visits per case) ; five of the most severe cases were removed to the Sanatorium. Only one of the cases shewed any corneal change after treatment, there being a dense opacity in the line of vision in one eye five months after attack. The child has been kept under observation and the opacity has continued to lessen in degree, only a faint nebula being present now, 18 months after the attack. To show how difficult it is to quickly clear up the discharge in these cases I give the days of stay in hospital :— 142, 70, 52, 31 and 15. The first case was detained in hospital on other counts, the last two were discharged before cure was established so that nine weeks may be taken as a likely average stay in hospital for severe cases.

PREVENTION OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Under Rule E. of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board the midwife is required to send for medical help "if there is inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of the child, however slight."

The number of instances in which medical help has been called in because of discharge is as follows :—

	1913	1914	1915	1917	1918	1919	First four months of 1920.
Private Midwives	1	3	1	5	5	3	3
Institution	4	5	5	6	37	27	24
Total	5	8	6	11	42	30	27

The increase in the number may be due to a certain extent to a more

strict observance of Rule E, but that it is not altogether due to this cause is indicated by an increase in the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified by doctors, which are as follows :—

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	First four months of 1920.
Total ...	5	11	12	12	12	18	23	15

As 25 per cent. of the children in the London County Council Blind Schools and corresponding large percentages in other British schools are blinded by this one cause, the question of the prevention of the disease merits the most serious consideration.

In order that the midwives practising in Brighton might be advised as to the best preventive routine I consulted Mr. N. Bishop Harman, who advised the adoption of the preventive measures set out in his book "Aids to Ophthalmology," Edition VI., page 22, which are as follows :—

"PREVENTIVE MEASURES :—

(1) Directly the head of the infant is born, wipe the eyelids dry with clean cotton wool. Use a fresh piece for each eye ; burn it after use.

(2) As soon as the mother is settled, wash the eyelids of the infant freely with a simple lotion (boracic or Condy, two per cent.) and run plenty of clean fluid between them. The water used in the first bath of the child must not get into the child's eyes ; separate water and towel must be used for the face. At no time during the lying-in period may the mother's sponges, napkins, &c., be used for the child.

(3) If, at delivery, there be a suspicion of a purulent discharge from the vagina of the mother, cleanse the eyes as directed above and wash thoroughly, then instil a drop of silver nitrate*, 1 per cent., between the lids. The eyes must be re-examined and washed at the end of eight hours, and if there be any suspicion of discharge the silver drop may be repeated. In case of doubt, make and examine film preparations of any discharge without delay."

Bishop Harman does not recommend that midwives should be allowed to use silver, as they might overdo the silver treatment with consequent severe reaction, and neglect the important preventive measures set out in paragraphs (1) and (2).

He advises in any circular to midwives the insertion after "thoroughly" in paragraph 3 of the following words :—"then send for a doctor as the case is notifiable. The doctor will doubtless take smear preparations of the discharge from the baby's eye for examination at the laboratory and, further, drop into the eye some silver preparation calculated to check the growth of injurious microbes."

The question of the adoption of a common routine is still under consideration.

* Silver Nitrate	...	...	1 per cent.
Glycerine	...	...	20 per cent.
Water	...	...	up to 100 per cent.

BABY WEEK.

The week was begun by the preaching of sermons in the churches. On Monday there was an open day in the Infant Departments of the elementary schools, at which many addresses were given. On Tuesday afternoon there were over 500 people at the opening of the Exhibition at York Place Schools by the Mayor. The opening was followed by Dr. Mary Scharlieb's lecture on "Our Children the Hope of the Nation." On each day from Tuesday to Saturday an Exhibition remained open from 2.30 to 8.30. There were exhibits in five rooms demonstrating (1) the feeding of children and a pure milk supply, (2) the clothing of children, (3) a section on the school child, (4) tuberculosis and its prevention, (5) a model hospital ward and home nursing. In addition there was a tea room which was popular and much appreciated.

A Baby Competition was held, and the babies judged during the month of June; 250 babies competed. In the absence of the Mayoress Lady Otter presented the prizes on the Wednesday afternoon. On Friday evening the Medical Officer of Health gave the details of the Brighton scheme.

The Exhibition was a success; large numbers attended.

SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

In the following tables, prepared by Mr. Skinner, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the work of the Sanitary Department is stated, so far as it can be given, in tabular form :—

TABLE (1).

Inspections during 1919.

	Totals.
Number of Streets Inspected	192
" Houses inspected	8873
" Complaints attended to	1263
" Visits to Slaughter Houses	158
" " Bakehouses	279
" " Dairies and Milk Shops	382
" " Provision Shops and Markets	304
" Day Visits to Common Lodging Houses	42
" Night " " " " " " " " " " " "	33
" Visits in respect of Sickness... ..	5221
" " to Disinfect Rooms	617
" " for Removal of Bedding	409
" Drains Tested by Volatile Test	11
" " Opened for Examination	71
" Visits for Sundry Purposes	3805
" " to look up Notices served	4279
" Attendances at Police Court... ..	12
" Samples Collected for Analysis	290
" Inspections of Stables	586
" Wastes of Water Reported	79
" Letters sent to Schools and Public Library	977
Meteorological Observations taken	730
" Reports issued	440
Visits to Schools	187
Number of Visits under Factory and Workshops and Shop Hours Acts, &c.	7793
Number of Visits to Houses Let in Lodgings	14
" " Offensive Trades	155
" Smoke Observations	23
" Visits under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	98
" Visits to Picture Palaces by Chief Inspector	20
" Visits under Rats Orders by Chief Inspector	34
" Gooseberry Mildew Order	277
" Circulars delivered	10277
" Visits respecting Births	1540
" Re-visits respecting Births..	10785
" Visits to Midwives	87
" " expectant mothers	267
<i>Housing Acts—</i>	
Number of Special Inspections by M.O.H.	180
" " " by Chief Inspector	473
" " " by District Inspectors	829
" Ordinary Inspections by District Inspectors	5571
" Other Visits	269
Special Census to Ascertain Housing requirements, No. of Visits	6270

The work of the department has been severely handicapped during the past five years, owing to depletion of staff through so many of the Inspectors serving in the Army, eight members of the total staff having so served during the war, in consequence of this, very little house to house inspection could be done, as only two District Inspectors were left to carry on this and other duties connected with the District Inspectors' work.

Towards the end of the year 1919, all the Inspectors and other members of the staff were demobilised and returned to duty ; since this time every effort has been made to bring the work up to date.

A further complication occurred owing to the death of Inspector Cuckney, Superintendent of the Abattoir, Meat Inspector and Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, an old and valuable officer.

The inspection of meat and the duties at the Abattoir were undertaken by the Chief Inspector until Mr. Cuckney's successor was released from the Army seven months later, but very few samples of food could be taken during the interval. This work, however, is now being energetically undertaken.

The sanitary inspections enumerated in table (1) have been followed by the serving of the notices given in the next table. A large proportion of the work is done on the strength of verbal recommendations or preliminary notices.

TABLE (2).

Notices served during 1919.

Nature of Notice.	Warning and Verbal Notices.						Final Notices.				Total number of notices complied with.	
	Number served.		Number complied with before service of final notice.		Number reported for final notice.		Number served.		Number complied with.			
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.
To drain into sewer and fill up cesspools	3	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	—
To relay drain	48	—	29	—	19	—	14	—	14	—	43	—
To repair drain or soil pipe	38	—	26	—	12	—	13	—	13	—	39	—
To trap drain	21	—	16	—	5	—	3	—	3	—	19	—
To cleanse and whitewash rooms	850	32	524	26	326	6	245	11	216	11	740	37
To clear drain or soil pipe	116	11	32	9	84	2	79	2	79	2	111	11
To clear, repair or cleanse closet, or repair flushing apparatus or pan ...	500	146	319	113	181	33	198	40	198	40	517	153
To repave yard or scullery	164	3	105	2	59	1	42	1	42	1	147	3
To abate other nuisances...	1151	48	707	44	444	4	324	6	316	6	1023	50
To provide covered dustbins	600	—	384	—	216	—	155	—	144	—	523	—
To provide premises with a proper water supply ...	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
To cleanse premises and remove foul accumulations	5	177	5	133	—	44	1	47	1	47	6	180
To provide manure receptacles	3	3	—	1	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	1
To provide w.c. accommodation	13	—	7	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	13	—
To render damp walls with cement compo	95	—	36	—	59	—	32	—	28	—	64	—
To abate overcrowding ...	—	24	—	15	—	9	—	14	—	14	—	29
To discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance	—	102	—	58	—	44	—	46	—	46	—	104
To abate smoke nuisance...	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
To cleanse and whitewash bakehouses	—	60	—	44	—	16	—	15	—	15	—	59
To cleanse and whitewash workrooms	—	21	—	13	—	8	—	7	—	7	—	20
To pave yard adjoining house wall	11	—	6	—	5	—	3	—	2	—	8	—
To take up brick floor of living rooms and lay board floor with ventilation under same ...	7	—	5	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	9	—
To lay new board floors with ventilation under same...	7	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	6	—
To pave and drain stables	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Totals	3643	638	2216	469	1427	169	1124	189	1071	189	3287	658

Only one summons was necessary to enforce compliance with notices during the year, this was against the occupier of a room for failing to abate a nuisance caused by the dirty state of the room ; on the day the summons was returnable the defendant was sent to prison by the Hove Magistrates for theft ; the room was afterwards cleansed by the householder.

Two other summonses were issued during the year for establishing Offensive Trades, viz., that of rag and bone dealers, without permission from the Town Council.

The first was withdrawn on payment of costs on the defendant agreeing to quit the premises.

In the second case the defendant was fined 20s. or 11 days' imprisonment.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Nine of these are at present registered, having accommodation for 317 lodgers.

The Bye-laws have been properly carried out during the year.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Sixty of these are now on the register.

The Bye-laws have been properly carried out during the year.

GOOSEBERRY MILDEW ORDER, 1912, AND WART DISEASE AND CORKY SCAB POTATOES ORDER, 1914.

The Market and greengrocers' shops were regularly inspected during the year and no diseased fruit or potatoes were found.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

On the 31st of July, 1913, Bye-laws were made under Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendments Act, 1907, for the regulation of offensive trades in the Borough, including that of "Tallow Melter, Fat Melter or Fat Extractor," "Tripe Boiler," Gut Scraper," "Rag and Bone Dealer," "Dealer in Fat, Rabbit Skins and other putrescible animal matter," "Fish Frier" and "Skin Drier."

The number of premises where these trades are carried on in Brighton is given in the following table :—

Table showing number of premises in Brighton where Offensive Trades are carried on.

Trade.	Number existing when Bye-laws were passed.	Number of new premises established by permission of Town Council since Bye-laws were passed.	Number since closed.	Number now in use.	Remarks.
Tallow Melter, Fat Melter or Fat Extractor	None.	None.	None.	None.	—
Tripe Boiler	4	None.	1	3	Most of this is done at the Public Abattoir.
Gut Scraper	2	None.	None.	2	Both of these are at the Public Abattoir.
Rag and Bone Dealer, Dealer in Fat, Rabbit Skins and other putrescible animal matter	37*	4	8	33*	*Seven of these are rag stores only. Both of these trades are usually carried on as one business.
Fish Frier	46	5	7	44	—
Skin Drier	2	None.	1	1	The only skins dried in Brighton are rabbit skins.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

Sixteen cases of Parasitic Mange and one case of Sheep Scab have been notified during the year ; the usual precautions were taken and no spreading of the disease occurred.

NEW HOUSES.

No new houses were built during the year 1919, but eight large houses were converted into 17 middle class flats.

Thirty-six working class houses are now (April, 1920) in course of erection and four large houses are being converted into 11 middle class flats.

The figures for 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 are 44, 22, 9, 1 and 5 respectively.

Statement required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, in regard to the Inspection of dwelling houses, under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year 1919, under and for the purposes of the section...	7053
Number of such dwelling houses which were considered to be in such a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	22
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	17
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made by the Local Authority	17
Number of dwelling houses the defects of which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	5
Number of dwelling houses which, after the making of Closing Orders were made fit for human habitation	4
General character of the defects found to exist in the dwelling houses inspected	See table 2 on page 31

Of the five dwelling houses in which the defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders, the owners were interviewed by the Chief Inspector, and the necessary repairs were carried out by mutual arrangement ; it was not necessary, therefore, for the official representation to be made.

Of the 17 cases where closing orders were made, 16 of the houses were empty and derelict at the time the orders were made ; four of these have been made fit for habitation, one has not yet been vacated, the tenant being unable to obtain another house. A demolition order has been made in one case owing to the dangerous condition of the house. The remainder are still empty and derelict.

It has not yet been found necessary to issue any notice under Section 15 of the Act, as up to the present time all cases coming within the scope of that section have been satisfactorily dealt with by mutual arrangement between Chief Inspector Skinner and the owners ; since the passing of the Act 144 houses have, by this means, been put into good and substantial repair.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

No regulations have yet been approved by the Town Council under Section 17 (7) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, with respect to these.

The following were presented for approval by the Health Committee in 1911, but no action was taken at that time.

Proposed Draft Regulations under Section 17 (7) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, with which a room habitually used as a sleeping place, the surface of the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room shall comply :—

- (1) The room shall have in every part thereof at least three feet of its height above the surface of the street or ground adjoining or nearest to the room, and the top of the window sash shall not be more than six inches below the ceiling of the room ; provided that if the width of the area hereinafter mentioned is not less than the height of the room from the floor to the said surface of the street or ground, or is not less than six feet, the height of the room above such surface may be less than three feet, but it shall not in any case be less than one foot.
- (2) Every wall of the room shall be constructed with a proper damp-proof course immediately below the floor plate of the room, and if in contact with the soil, shall be effectually protected against dampness from that soil by means of a vertical damp-proof course or otherwise.
- (3) There shall be outside of and adjoining each of the external walls of the room, and extending along the entire length thereof, and open upwards from six inches below the level of the floor of the room an area properly paved and effectually drained at least two feet six inches wide in every part, and of a mean width not less than four feet. Provided that, in the area, there may be placed steps necessary for access to the room, and over and across such area there may be steps necessary for access to any building above the room if the steps in each case be so placed as not to be over or across any external window of the room.
- (4) The subsoil of the site of the room shall be effectually drained by means of a subsoil drain properly trapped and ventilated wherever the dampness of the site renders such a precaution necessary.
- (5) There shall be a sufficient number of openings provided in every external wall of the room to cause a free current of air to circulate under every part of the floor of the room.
- (6) Every drain and soil pipe passing under or through the room, other than a drain for the drainage of the subsoil of the site of the room, shall be properly constructed of a watertight pipe and properly ventilated.
- (7) The room shall be effectually protected against the rising of any effluvia or exhalation by means of a layer of asphalt or of good cement concrete at least six inches thick, or four inches thick if properly grouted, laid upon the soil of the site of the entire room

or in some equally effectual manner. There shall be a space of at least six inches between the surface of the asphalt or concrete and the underside of the floor joists.

- (8) If the room is without a fireplace and a flue properly constructed and properly connected with such fireplace, it shall be provided with special and adequate means of ventilation by a sufficient aperture or air shaft, which shall provide an unobstructed sectional area of 100 square inches at the least.
- (9) The room shall have one or more windows, the whole of which shall open directly into the external air, with a total area clear of the sash frames equal to at least one tenth of the floor area of the room, and so constructed that one half at least of every such window can be opened at one time, and that the opening may in every case extend to the top of the window.

BEDFORD STREET AREA.

REPRESENTATION TO COMMITTEE BY M.O.H., OCTOBER 16TH, 1919.

This report was accepted by Committee, who considered that an improvement scheme ought to be made.

The Council approved the Committee's report November 13th, 1919.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, BRIGHTON,

October 15th, 1919.

To the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the duty imposed upon me by Section 5 (2) of Part I of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, I beg, as the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough of Brighton, to represent to you that most of the houses contained in the hereinafter-mentioned area are unfit for human habitation; that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health have prevailed and continue to prevail amongst the population within the same area; and that the narrowness, closeness and bad arrangement and the bad condition of the streets and houses within this area, along with the want of light, air, ventilation and other sanitary defects, are injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the buildings therein.

I have also to report that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with such houses, and the sanitary defects in such area is an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the houses within such area.

The definition of the area is as follows :—

On the west the area in question includes the whole of the premises on the east side of Mount Street and Nos. 8, 9, 9a, 10 and 11 on the west side; on the east side it includes Nos. 1 to 11, Montague Place. On the north the area is bounded by the properties on the south side of Eastern Road and includes

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 64 and 66, Eastern Road. Similarly on the south the area is bounded by, but does not include, the properties on the north side of St. George's Terrace, and the properties on the north side of Upper St James's Street. In the area is included Nos. 8 to 28, Mount Street, No. 96, Edward Street, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 64 and 66, Eastern Road, Nos. 1 to 11, Montague Place, Nos. 62, 62a and 63, St. James's Street, Nos. 6 to 25 and Nos. 27 to 39 inclusive and 41, Upper Bedford Street, and the whole of the following streets, viz.:—Lavender Street, Laurel Row, Warwick Street, Essex Cottages, Essex Street, Essex Place, Hereford Street, Paradise Street, Montague Street, Bedford Buildings, Crescent Cottages, Manchester Row, Somerset Street and Edwin Place.

I append a statement of the main facts relating to the above area, including the main conditions which have made it my duty to make this official representation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

DUNCAN FORBES,

Medical Officer of Health.

The superficial area of this site is approximately 11 acres, and although 27 houses have at various times been demolished owing to action taken by the Health Department, 491 dwelling-houses and 63 other buildings still remain on the site, the latter include four disused private slaughter-houses and five other large buildings. This works out at 50 houses and other buildings per acre.

The population of the area toward the end of 1918 was 1,988 ; 1,373 adults and 615 children, giving a population of 181 persons per acre ; this does not include 93 adults and 49 children who resided in the 31 houses in Manchester Row and Crescent Cottages, vacated by the tenants in November, 1914, which are now closed. If these are included the population works out at 194 persons per acre as compared with 48 persons per acre for all Brighton.

The streets are very narrow, they vary from 5 feet 6 inches in width to 30 feet ; the mean width of the 15 streets being only 19 feet. Nearly all the houses are without sufficient air space at the back, as will be seen from the accompanying plan.

The houses are old, damp, badly constructed and worn out. A large proportion of the external walls are faced with flints and lined with chalk, most of the inner walls are composed entirely of chalk and practically all are without damp-proof courses. A large proportion of the roofs are old and defective. Most of the window frames are decayed and worn out, many of the windows at the back of the houses are small and a large number do not open properly. About 200 of the bedrooms have no fireplaces.

In making a comparison between the death-rates of Brighton and this area, I have taken the years 1911 to 1918 inclusive, and have based my

figures on the population calculated for Brighton in 1918 by the Registrar General and as ascertained in the area during inspection towards the end of 1918.

As infant life is more sensitive to sanitary conditions than adult life, it is rightly taken as giving a reliable index of the health of any area. It has to be remembered, however, that the greater the birth rate the less effective care given each child and, therefore, the greater the infantile mortality.

The figures are as follows :—

	Birth Rate.	Infantile mortality or deaths under one per 1,000 births.
For Brighton	... 18.9	91
For the area	... 29.1	153

*The crude death rate was 15.78 per 1,000 in Brighton, compared with 20.2 per 1,000 in the area, the death rate being nearly one third higher in the area. Even more important as indicating the housing conditions is the death rate from respiratory diseases and pulmonary tubercle.

	Bronchitis Pneumonia.	Pulmonary Tubercle.	Other forms of Tubercle.	Influenza.
For Brighton ...	2.4	1.4	.4	.7
For the area ...	3.2	1.9	.5	1.3

The death rate from bronchitis and pneumonia for the area is one-third higher than for Brighton. The death rate from pulmonary tubercle is over one third higher for the area than for Brighton ; persons suffering from tubercle, through loss of work, frequently gravitate to the poorest localities, so that the marked increase of the death rate from this disease in the area may be due only in part to housing conditions.

* The crude death rate is the death rate excluding deaths in public institutions not belonging to the area and including deaths in public institutions outside the area of persons usually resident in the area.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are none of these in Hove ; the whole of the slaughtering for the two towns is done in Brighton.

The Public Abattoir was opened on June 29th, 1894 ; previous to this the whole of the animals were slaughtered in small private slaughter-houses in various parts of the town. In 1881 there were 64 of these in use and as many were badly situated and of faulty construction they were the cause of serious nuisances.

Forty-five of these have been removed or permanently closed, the remaining 19 have not been used during the period of food control, all the slaughtering being then done at the Abattoir ; since the de-control of calves, however, some of these have been slaughtered in the private slaughter-houses.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The number of animals killed during the year 1919 was 45,825, viz. :—

6920 Beasts.	1217 Sheep.
5687 Calves.	4032 Pigs.
27962 Lambs.	7 Goats.

Unsound meat surrendered at the Public Abattoir during the year 1919 :—

Description.	Number of Animals or parts of Animals.	Description.	Number of Animals or parts of Animals.
Bullocks (whole carcass including internal organs) ...	142	Calves Plucks ...	2
„ (part carcass) ...	39	Sheep (whole carcass, including internal organs) ...	165
„ Heads ...	169	„ (part carcass) ...	45
„ Tongues ...	136	„ Heads ...	35
„ Lungs ...	402	„ Lungs ...	57
„ Livers ...	1828	„ Livers ...	910
„ Hearts ...	48	„ Hearts ...	2
„ Diaphragms ...	9	„ Plucks ...	32
„ Stomachs ...	23	Pigs (whole carcass, including internal organs) ...	12
„ Spleens ...	29	„ (part carcass) ...	6
„ Udders ...	76	„ Heads ...	73
„ Kidneys ...	12	„ Lungs ...	131
„ Feet ...	5	„ Livers ...	82
„ Tails ...	4	„ Hearts ...	8
Pieces of Beef ...	788 lbs.	„ Spleens ...	6
Calves (whole carcass including internal organs) ...	57	„ Kidneys ...	8
„ Heads ...	2	„ Feet ...	6
„ Lungs ...	2	„ Plucks ...	90
„ Livers ...	5	Pieces of Pork ...	24 lbs.
„ Hearts ...	2		

NOTE.—Of the 142 carcasses of beef surrendered, 129 were cases of general tuberculosis. The majority of the 57 calves were immature animals or were affected with umbilical pyoemia. The sheep were principally cases of suffocation during transit, or extreme emaciation.

All meat condemned as being unfit for food of man has been sent to Messrs. J. Evershed and Son's Soap Works, Shoreham. It is there placed in the digester where the fat and glycerine is extracted. The residue of the muscle, with the bones, is then dried and ground to a powder, after which it is sold as pig and poultry food or used as a manure.

Tuberculosis.—During the year the following carcasses and parts of animals were condemned at the Abattoir :—

Description.	Whole Animal.	Part including Internal Organs.
Bullocks ...	129	399
Pigs ...	6	79
Calves...	5	1

Unsound meat seized or surrendered at the Meat Market or in shops during 1919 :—

Article.	Description.	Seized and condemned by Magistrate.				Surrendered.				Total.			
		Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Bacon and Hams	American and Chinese.	10	18	2	1	18	8	0	11	29	6	2	12
Beef	Colonial ...		—			2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Bullocks' Livers ...	" ...		—			1	2	17		1	2	17	
" Kidneys ...	" ...		—			1	2	23		1	2	23	
" Cheeks... ..	" ...		—				1	16			1	16	
" Tails	" ...		—			1	1	3		1	1	3	
Beef Suet	" ...		—			1	1	2		1	1	2	
Sheep (163 carcasses)	" ...		—			4	9	3	22	4	9	3	22
" (parts of carcasses)	" ...		—			1	10	3	2	1	10	3	2
" Kidneys	" ...		—			1	1	18		1	1	18	
Lambs (621 carcasses)	" ...		—			9	9	0	9	9	9	0	9
Lambs (parts of carcasses)	" ...		—			2	10	0	25	2	10	0	25
Calves (1 carcass)...	English ...		—					1	19			1	19
Pigs (1 carcass) ...	" ...	1		3	20		—			1		3	20
Tripe	" ...		—					2	8			2	8
Miscellaneous Meat	—		—			5	1	16		5	1	16	
		11	0	1	21	39	3	0	23	50	3	2	16

NOTE.—The pig was diseased, the Bacon and Colonial meat were decomposed, the mutton and lamb was in an especially bad condition, being covered with black mildew. For condemnations by Food Control Inspector see p. 47.

OTHER FOOD SURRENDERED.

Frozen Rabbits ...	464	Cherries ...	2 half sieves
Fowls	117	Piums	108 ha'f sieves
Sausages	50 lbs.	Potatoes	2 tons 5 cwt.
Corned Beef, 1 ton 10 cwt. 1 qr. 14lbs.		Eggs, English	10 doz.
Mackerel	8½ stones	" Irish	75 "
Bloaters	60 boxes	" American	1164 "
Kippers	126 lbs.	" Canadian	59½ "
Salmon... ..	10 tins	" Danish	172½ "
Condensed Milk ...	19 tins	" Italian	10 "
Dates	7 boxes	" Chinese	757 "

NOTE.—60 of the fowls were poisoned by some cleansing powder being mixed with their food by mistake.

FISH MARKET.

During the year the following unsound fish have been surrendered in the Fish Market and destroyed by arrangement with the owners :—

Wet Fish.			Dried Fish.	Shrimps and Prawns.	Shell Fish.	
Flat Fish.	Herrings and Mackerel.	Other Wet Fish.			Whelks and Winkles.	Other Shell Fish.
cwts. qrs. lbs.	Tn. ct. qrs. lbs.	Tn. ct. qrs. lbs.	Tn. ct. qrs. lbs.	cwts. qrs. lbs.	cwts. qrs. lbs.	cwts. qrs. lbs.
4 0 0	6 4 1 0	4 10 3 0	3 9 2 0	5 1 0	9 0 0	Crabs and lobsters 23lb. Oysters 500

Total weight, 15 tons 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 23lbs.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Number of samples collected	...	...	...	290
Number of samples not genuine	...	...	...	28
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	1
Number of convictions	...	...	...	0
Number of dismissals	...	...	...	1
Cost of samples	...	...	...	£1 9 3 $\frac{1}{5}$
Cost of postage, assistance, etc.	...	...	...	4 17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Analyst's retaining fee	...	...	...	50 0 0
Cost of analysis	...	...	...	71 0 0
Cost of working Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	...	<hr/>£127 6 4 <hr/>

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS RELATING TO
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, BAKEHOUSES,
 OUTWORKERS, SHOPS, REGISTRY OFFICES, AND THE
 EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

During this year the greater part of the work has been done by Inspector Webb, owing to the services of Inspector Mills being required by the Food Control Committee for the enforcement of the various orders and other work in connection with the supply and distribution of food.

		NUMBER ON REGISTERS.				
		Dec. 31st, 1919.	Found Closed.	Dec. 31st, 1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
Factories	...	347	3	332	15	—
Workshops	...	2147	85	2073	73	—
Workplaces	...	154	6	146	8	—
Shops	...	4546	148	4385	161	—
Registry Offices		22	10	24	—	2
Day visits to Factories	...	...	...	...	...	110
„ „ „ Workshops			...	...	...	920
„ „ „ Workplaces			...	...	...	70
„ „ „ Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5750
„ „ „ Registry Offices	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ „ „ re Employment of Children				...	...	370
Night visits after 6.0 p.m.						
„ „ to Shops re Early Closing and Food Orders						480
„ „ re Employment of Children	...	...				22
„ „ to Factories, Workshops & Bakehouses	...					10
„ „ to Places of Public Entertainment, re Child Employment under licence					...	32
Total visits						7793

PROSECUTIONS.—Prosecutions instituted by Inspector Mills by order of the Food Control Committee.

DATE.		ORDER.	OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COSTS.		
Jan.	9	Apple Prices Order	Buying above Maxi- mum Price	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	9	„ „ „	Ditto	20	0	0	—		
	9	„ „ „	Ditto	5	0	0	—		
	9	„ „ „	Ditto	25	0	0	—		
	9	„ „ „	Failing to keep records	10	0	0	10	0	0
	9	„ „ „	Selling above Maxi- mum Price	20	0	0	—		
	9	„ „ „	Ditto	20	0	0	—		
	9	„ „ „	Ditto	20	0	0	—		
Jan.	9	Apple Prices Order	Offering to sell above Maximum Price 3, withdrawn on Pay- ment of Costs	—				12	0

DATE.	ORDER.	OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
Feb. 7	Potatoes Prices Odr.	Selling above Maxi- mum Price ...	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. —
„ 7	„ „ „	Ditto ...	3 0 0	—
„ 7	Spirits Prices Odr.	Ditto ...	5 0 0	—
„ 24	Meat Prices Order	Ditto ...	Dismissed	—
„ 24	Edible Offal Prices Order ...	Ditto ...	2 0 0	1 0 0
Mar. 12	Bread Order ...	Sale of bread not 12 hours old ...	5 0 0	2 0 0
„ 28	Dessicated Cocoa- nut Order ..	Sale by wholesale a- bove Max. Price	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ap. 29	Spirits Prices Odr.	Failing to exhibit no- tice ..	5 0 0	5 0 0
„ 29	„ „ „	Selling above Maxi- mum Price ...	10 0 0	—
„ 29	„ „ „	Ditto ...	10 0 0	—
„ 29	„ „ „	Failing to exhibit no- tice ...	5 0 0	5 0 0
„ 29	„ „ „	Selling above Maxi- mum Price ...	10 0 0	—
„ 29	„ „ „	Ditto ...	10 0 0	—
„ 29	„ „ „	Failing to exhibit no- tice ...	5 0 0	5 0 0
„ 29	„ „ „	Selling above Maxi- mum Price ...	20 0 0	—
„ 29	„ „ „	Ditto ...	20 0 0	—
June 25	Apple Prices Order	Failing to exhibit no- tice ...	5 0 0	—
„ 25	„ „ „	Selling above Maxi- mum Price ...	15 0 0	—
„ 25	„ „ „	Failing to exhibit no- tice ...	3 0 0	—
„ 25	„ „ „	Selling above Maxi- mum Price ...	5 0 0	—
July 3	Poultry & Game Or.	Buying above Maxi- mum Price ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
Aug. 20	Beer Prices Order	Selling above Maxi- mum Price ...	5 0 0	5 0 0
„ 20	„ „ „	Ditto ...	5 0 0	—
„ 20	„ „ „	Ditto ...	5 0 0	—
„ 20	„ „ „	Ditto ...	5 0 0	—
„ 20	„ „ „	Ditto ...	5 0 0	—
„ 20	„ „ „	Aiding & abetting in above ...	2 0 0	—
„ 20	„ „ „	Ditto ...	2 0 0	—
„ 20	„ „ „	Ditto ...	2 0 0	—
„ 20	„ „ „	Ditto ..	2 0 0	—
„ 20	„ „ „	Ditto ...	2 0 0	—
„ 20	Meat Prices Order	Selling above Maxi- mum Price ...	5 0 0	1 0 0

DATE.	ORDER.	OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
Aug. 20	Wild Rabbits Odr.	Exposing for sale above Max. Price ...	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. —
Sep. 3	Jam Prices Order...	Selling above Maximum Price ...	5 0 0	5 0 0
" 3	" " "	Ditto ...	5 0 0	—
" 3	" " "	Offering to sell above Max. Price ...	3 0 0	—
" 3	" " "	Failing to exhibit notice ...	1 0 0	—
" 3	" " "	Ditto ...	1 0 0	—
" 3	" " "	Ditto ...	with-	0 4 0
" 3	" " "	Ditto ...	drawn	0 4 0
" 3	" " "	Ditto ...	"	0 4 0
" 3	" " "	Ditto ...	"	0 4 0
" 3	" " "	Aiding & abetting above, 3 summons...	withdrawn	—
Sep. 22	Rationing Order ...	Selling to unregistered customer, 7 summons	dismissed on payment of costs and special costs	1 9 0
" 22	" " "	Aiding and abetting above ...	10 0 0	—
" 22	" " "	Ditto, 6 summons	withdrawn on costs	1 4 0
Oct. 24	Veal Restriction Order ...	Selling Veal other than for manufacture	20 0 0	2 0 0
" 24	" " "	Ditto, 2 summons	withdrawn	0 8 0
" 24	" " "	Aiding & abetting above, 2 summons ...	20 0 0	—
" 24	" " "		with-	0 8 0
" 24	Milk Prices Order	Offering to buy above price ...	2 0 0	—
" 27	Meat Prices Order	Selling above Maximum Price ...	dismissed	—
" 27	Wild Rabbits Odr.	Selling above ditto ...	25 0 0	5 0 0
" 27	" " "	Aiding & abetting above ...	10 0 0	—
Nov. 13	Meat Prices Order	Selling above Maximum Price ...	10 0 0	2 0 0
" 13	" " "	Aiding & abetting above ...	10 0 0	—
Nov. 18	Beer Prices Order	Selling above Maximum Price ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
" 18	" " "	Aiding & abetting above ...	1 0 0	1 0 0

DATE.	ORDER.	OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nov. 18	Jam Prices Order...	Failing to exhibit notice	withdrawn	0 4 0
„ 18	„ „ „	Selling above Maximum Price ...	10 0 0	3 0 0
„ 18	„ „ „	Aiding and abetting above	2 0 0	—
			444 0 0	69 1 0

Total.—In 1919, 43 persons proceeded against. Fines and Costs, £513 1s. Since Control, 141 persons proceeded against. Fines and Costs, £1359 11s.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE SHOPS ACT.

Failing to close at 7 p.m. under the Butchers' Early Closing Order. Fined, 10s. and costs.

Failing to close on the weekly half-holiday under the Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Half-Holiday Order, dismissed.

Failing to close on the weekly half-holiday under the Greengrocers' Half-Holiday Order, adjourned *sine die*.

Notices have been served in respect of breaches of the various Acts as follows :—

Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Employment of Children Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Factory and Workshop Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
							<hr/> 460 <hr/>

Notifications of new workshops sent to H. M. Inspector	19
Workrooms measured	98
Reports re means of escape in case of fire	1

OUTWORKERS.

Lists sent in by employers	...	...	...	...	116
Number of names on lists	...	...	...	...	708
„ „ on register	...	...	...	...	504
„ of inspections	...	...	...	...	247

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register...	...	...	...	...	107
„ of inspections	...	...	...	...	279

COMPLAINTS.

Local Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	64
Complaints from H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	5

For the purpose of reference the registers of factories, workshops and workplaces are grouped as follows :—

Trade.	Factories.	Workshops.	Outworkers.
Bakehouses...	19	84	—
Bootmakers and Repairers	28	162	52
Brewers, Bottlers, and Mineral Waters	23	17	—
Building trades	18	170	—
Cycle and Motors	30	58	—
Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights...	—	22	—
Dressmaking and Underclothing	—	360	173
Furnishing trades	14	137	44
Firewood and Sawmills	17	8	—
Jewellers and Watchmakers	—	73	—
Laundries	39	108	—
Photographers	—	29	—
Printers and Bookbinders	44	—	—
Preparation of Provisions	27	12	—
Railway Locomotive and Carriage Works	1	—	—
Smiths and Metal Workers	34	98	—
Tailors	—	93	258
Miscellaneous	53	176	13
Total	347	1607	540
Workplaces (mostly Restaurants)	...	...	154

SHOPS.

Provisions, Food, etc.	...	...	...	1094
Wearing apparel, drapers, etc.	...	...	...	786
Furnishing	...	...	...	260
Sweets and tobacco...	...	...	...	408
Refreshments	...	...	...	605
Offices and Warehouses	...	...	...	258
Other trades	...	...	...	1135
				4546

In April a petition was received from the Butchers and Pork Butchers for a Closing Order under the Shops Act, the times asked for being 7 p.m. on all days of the week except Wednesday ; there were 94 signatures to the petition of which 81 were valid, this gave the necessary two-thirds majority, and the Order was made and came into force on October 16th, 1919.

In May a petition was received from Grocers, Tea Dealers and Provision Merchants asking for a Closing Order under the Shops Act, the times asked for being 7 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday and 8 p.m. on Friday and Saturday ; there were 235 voting papers sent in of which 224 signatures were valid, this gave the necessary two-thirds majority, and the Order was made and came into force on November 6th, 1919 .

As directed by the Home Office, 11 reports were sent to the Ministries concerned regarding new businesses which had been opened without a licence.

During the year the following foods were dealt with in the course of work under the Food Committee :—

TOTALLY CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR FOOD†—

6188 Chinese eggs
 1219 other eggs
 149 boxes of dates
 37 bags of carrots
 1 dozen cases of kidneys
 34 lbs. of bacon
 38 lbs. of cheese
 80½ lbs. of butter
 159 tins of condensed milk
 2 boxes of currants

† These articles are not included in figures, page 40.

In addition, large quantities of butter were certified as unfit for ordinary sale but suitable for manufacturing purposes, also dried fruits, cereals and potatoes certified as fit for animal food only.

INFLUENZA.

In February in consequence of the prevalence of Influenza a circular letter as follows was sent to all the occupiers of licensed premises.

“ DEAR SIR,

In view of the prevalence of influenza I am asking all publicans in Brighton to give their employees instructions as to the importance of very thorough washing-up at present.

Infection is apt to remain on the outside of the lips of glasses and these should have particular attention.

Thorough rinsing in running water will remove the infection but plenty of water must be used ; it is not sufficient to wash the glasses in bowls or basins of water in the bar, the used glasses should be removed for washing to a sink with a tap.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

DUNCAN FORBES,
Medical Officer of Health.”

Following this circular inspection was made of 413 licensed houses with the result that in 239 houses no exception could be taken to the arrangements made for efficient washing-up of all utensils. Fifty-one houses have wash-up sinks in the bar which are deficient in either water supply or waste pipes. 123 houses have no fixed sinks ; of these 115 are without a water supply.

Of these 123 houses with movable wash-up utensils

68 have enamelled bowls,
 34 have wooden bowls,
 9 have enamelled or galvanized pails,
 10 have small galvanized baths,
 2 have china bowls.

Where practicable all bars should be fitted with wash-up sinks, water supply and waste pipes ; there is no power under the Public Health Acts or local Bye-laws to enforce this in existing houses, but, in view of the importance of the cleanliness of drinking vessels used in common, it is hoped that these matters shall receive attention from the owners.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT.

Children licensed to perform in theatres, &c.	48
Children exempted when the performance was in aid of Charities	94
One list was sent in of children attending schools employed in shops :—	
Boys	644
Girls	116
The number of children exempted from school attendance was...	60
Written notices sent in respect of irregular employment ...	57
Visits made to serve notices, to caution or to explain to employers the Bye-laws	370

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES. AND HOMEWORK.

1.—*Inspection. Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.*

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	110	14	—
Workshops... .. (Including Workshop Laundries).	920	151	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	70	4	—
Total	1100	169	—

2.—Defects found.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness... ..	47	47	—	—
Want of ventilation	12	12	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	23	23	—	—
†Sanitary Accom- modation {	insufficient	—	—	—
	unsuitable or de- fective	21	—	—
	not separate for sexes	4	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	66	66	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	—	—	—	—
Total	173	173	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act is in force in Brighton.

3.—Home Work

Nature of work. *	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.		Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists.		
	Twice in the year.						
	Lists.	Out- workers.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c. 	110	673	68	24	109	247	
Furniture and Upholstery 	6	35	26	—	—	—	
Other Trades 	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total 	116	708	94	24	109	247	

* Where an occupier gives out work of more than one class, each class is separately enumerated.

4.—*Registered Workshops.*

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Making of wearing apparel	1098
Bakehouses	84
Laundries	108
Furnishing Trades	181
Building Trades	170
Other Trades	506
Total number of workshops on Register	2147

5.—*Other matters.*

Class.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	19
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) ...	8
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	66

TABLE I.

YEAR. OF 53 WEEKS.	Civil Population.	REGISTERED BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate on a 52- week year.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		
			Number.	Rate on a 52- week year.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	At all Ages. Number. Rate on a 52- week year.
1919 ...	132,409	2057	2011	†14·30	1932	14·32	220	185	158	79	1897 14·06

† Calculated on a population of 137,931 as instructed by the Registrar General.

Total Births notified were *2,121 ; (1) by doctors, 258 ; (2) by midwives, 1,564 ; (3) by parents, 258 ; by (1 and 2) 27 ; by (1 and 3) 10 ; by (2 and 3) 4.

In addition to above, 73 still births were notified, 61 by midwives, 8 by doctors, 3 by parents and 1 by midwife and doctor.

*200 Notifications were received only after warning letter to the parents.

TABLE II.

Name of Ward.	Total Number of Births.	Number of Deaths during 1919, from								
		All causes.	Under one Year of age.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea Gastro-Enteritis.
King's Cliff ...	86 (12)	125	7	2	—	—	12	2	15	2
Queen's Park ...	110 (4)	116	7	—	—	—	8	1	16	2
Pier ...	157 (3)	155	12	1	—	—	11	5	21	3
Pavilion ...	38 (2)	50	6	—	—	—	4	—	7	—
Regency ...	75 (2)	100	7	2	—	—	4	1	13	—
West ...	37 (4)	71	5	1	—	—	9	—	9	—
Montpelier ...	55 (4)	102	11	—	—	—	6	2	17	—
St. Nicholas' ...	125 (3)	107	10	—	—	—	12	1	19	1
St. John's ...	226 (1)	155	19	—	—	3	13	4	28	2
Hanover ...	235	148	13	1	—	—	13	7	35	—
Lewes Road ...	307 (4)	227	29	3	—	2	17	8	33	1
St. Peter's ...	112 (2)	102	8	—	—	1	10	2	18	1
Preston Park ...	138 (11)	173	7	—	—	—	19	6	12	—
Preston ...	206 (14)	234	14	—	—	1	22	6	24	3
Address not known	*14	†32	3	—	—	—	2	3	4	—
Mothers confined in but not belonging to Brighton in Private Houses, 30; Nursing Homes, 50; Infirmary, 12; Lying-in Hospital, 27; Finsbury Road Home, 16; Sussex County Hospital, 1.	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2057	1897	158	10	—	7	162	48	271	15

† Of these 18 died in Poor Law Institution, 7 in the Brighton Borough Asylum, and 1 in the East Sussex County Asylum.

* Of these births 12 occurred in Nursing Homes and 2 in Poor Law Institution.

The figures in brackets represent children born in Nursing Homes. 40 children were born in West St. Hospital and 2 in Albion Hill Home, belonging to Brighton. The births have been allocated to the ward in which mother lived.

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1919—*Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Deaths were certified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1 (1)	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	5 (1)
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Miliary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Lupus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis ...	—	—	1	—	1	2 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	4 (3)
Basilar Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Prolonged labour of mother } ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage... }	3	2	—	—	5	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 (1)
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	1 (1)
Endocarditis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)
Enlarged Thymus Gland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)
Bronchitis ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	9 (1)
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	1	1 (1)	—	3	1	—	2	1	1	—	2 (1)	1 (1)	12 (2)
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1 (1)	—	3 (2)
Pulmonary Congestion ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Gastritis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infective Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2 (1)
Diarrhoea (not returned as Infective) ...	—	—	—	—	—	2 (2)	—	2 (1)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 (3)
Gastro-Enteritis (not returned as Infective) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 (1)

Figures in brackets () represent deaths of Illegitimate Children.

INFANT MORTALITY TABLE III.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths Under One Year.
Intussusception ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 (1)	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4 (1)
Congenital Heart ...	—	1 (1)	—	—	1 (1)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4 (1)
Other Congenital Malformation	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Prematurity ...	17 (3)	7 (1)	2	2	28 (4)	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 (4)
Infantile Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	13	3 (1)	—	3	19 (1)	3 (1)	2 (2)	1	1	1	2 (1)	1	—	—	1 (1)	—	31 (6)
Icterus Neonatorum ...	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis ...	5 (1)	—	—	—	5 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 (1)
Inattention at Birth ...	†3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Suffocated in bed with parents	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	44(4)	16 (3)	5	6	71 (7)	19 (7)	9 (5)	10 (1)	7 (1)	8 (1)	10 (2)	6	7 (2)	1	6 (3)	4 (1)	158(30)

† One of these unknown status,

Figures in brackets () represent deaths of Illegitimate Children,

DEATHS OF CHILDREN DURING FIRST SEVEN DAYS OF LIFE.

	days 0—1	days 1—2	days 2—3	days 3—4	days 4—5	days 6—7
{ Prolonged labour of Mother, Cerebral						
{ Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	1	—	1	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	11(2)	2(1)	4(2)	—	—	—
Infantile Atrophy, &c.	6	4	1	2	—	—
Atelectasis	3	1	—	—	—	1(1)
Inattention at Birth	3	—	—	—	—	—
	27	8	5	3	—	1

Figures in () deaths in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes.

CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE WHO DIED IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Children's Hospital	...	...	{ Whooping Cough	1
			{ Enlarged Thymus gland	1
			{ Diarrhoea	2
			{ Intussusception... ..	2
			{ Congenital Heart	1
			{ Premature Birth	2
			{ Icterus	1
Infirmary	...	...	{ T.B. Skin	1
			{ Syphilis	2
			{ Bronchitis	1
			{ Pneumonia	1
			{ Premature Birth	1
			{ Debility, &c.	3
Royal Sussex County Hospital	...	...	{ Intussusception	1
			{ Debility, &c.	1
Sanatorium	...	...	Endocarditis	1
West Street Hospital	...	...	Premature Birth	3
Total				25

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.																	Total Deaths whether Resident in Public Institutions or Non-Resident in the District.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Total.		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85		85 +	Un- known Age.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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TABLE V.
Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1919.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE BOROUGH.											TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.														PATIENTS REMOVED TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.										1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.																65 and upwards.
Small Pox	2	7	59	119	20	10	1	13	7	1	—	1	—	26	4	3	4	—	19	29	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	242	2	47	137	48	18	5	15	8	2	1	—	1	16	7	8	6	14	31	20	12	22	39	5	26	31	—
German Measles	290	—	35	89	37	11	8	7	6	1	—	—	—	19	6	16	11	11(2)	15	15	15	25	7	8	25	37	—
Diphtheria	194	—	—	2	—	1	3	5	12	11	6	4	—	5	4(2)	—	3	1	1	2	4	7	7	3	7	8	168
Erysipelas	44	—	—	77	29	8	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	10	7	2	3	6(3)	1	1	8	—	43	5	19	23	—
Scarlet Fever	142	1	17	77	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis	7	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1(1)	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	3	4(2)	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	329	—	2	5	15	21	37	88	83	48	21	9	—	41	8	14	16	10	31	27	19(1)	41	22	31	30	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	115	4	20	39	20	10	4	9	4	2	1	2	—	10	2	5	2	4	11	10	11	18	8	7	16	—	—

Figures in () represent cases occurring in Institutions.

Annual Report
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION, &c.,
OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN
OF THE
County Borough of Brighton
FOR THE YEAR 1919.

SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF.

School Medical Officer : DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Senior School Doctor : C. W. HUTT, M.D., M.A., D.P.H. (Returned Jan.-April, 1919)

J. LAMBERT, M.D., M.A., D.P.H. (April-Sept., 1919).

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Nov. 15th, 1919).

Junior School Doctor : O. J. W. ADAMSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Returned July, 1919).

Temporary School Doctor : G. F. ENGLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned Nov. 30th, 1919).

School Dentist : P. N. ANDREW, L.D.S. (Returned Feb., 1919).

School Nurses : Nurse V. M. HARDY.

Nurse S. A. GRIFFITH.

Nurse M. ANSCOMBE.

Clerical Staff : Miss M. LAWRENCE.

Miss E. LATTER.

Miss F. LILLYWHITE.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING 1919.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED 5732.

Routine Medical Inspection.

Age ...	ENTRANTS.						LEAVERS.					Grand Total.
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	Total.	12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total.	
Boys ...	53	247	421	171	—	892	543	312	6	—	861	1753
Girls ...	70	193	387	207	—	857	569	316	9	—	894	1751
Totals ...	123	440	808	378	—	1749	1112	628	15	—	1755	3504

Age ...	Intermediate Group.					Special Cases.	Re-examinations (i.e.) No. of children re-examined.
	7	8	9	10	11		
Boys ...	70	39	48	40	40	182	706
Girls ...	94	45	38	38	40	183	665
Totals ...	164	84	86	78	80	365	1371
492							

The children of the intermediate group examined included new entrants from schools outside the Borough.

Attendance of Parents.

Altogether 1,739 (43.5 per cent.) parents attended out of 3,996 invited. The attendance of parents was highest in the infants' department (31.2 per cent.), in the girls' (8.4 per cent.), and lowest in the boys' departments (3.9 per cent.).

The percentage of actual refusals to allow examination was 4.3 per cent. on the total for examination. The number of children absent on the day of inspection was 506, i.e., 12.6 per cent. Thus 83.1 per cent. of children receiving notices were examined at the routine inspection. In those cases which were not examined, where there seemed a probability of the existence of a defect, the parents were requested to bring the children to the Inspection Clinic for examination and advice if necessary.

From the routine medical inspection thirty-two children were referred for subsequent examination at the School Clinic, also a number of children were sent by the Head Teachers, School Nurses and School Attendance Officers. An analysis of the defects found is as follows :—

Inspection Clinic.

Mental Capacity ...	75	Circulatory System ...	39
Defects or Diseases of :—		Respiratory System ...	52
Nose and Throat ...	160	Nervous System ...	78
Glands of Neck ...	27	Alimentary System ...	30
Teeth ...	8	Urogenital System ...	8
Ear ...	9	Skin ...	35
Eye (excluding vision) ...	17	Tuberculosis ...	60
Vision ...	232	Rheumatism ...	16

(See top of next page for continuation of table.)

Infectious Diseases ...	39	Other defects ...	56
Contacts with Infectious Diseases ...	1	No defect present ...	18
Debility ...	29	Total No. of children ...	1010
Diseases of joints and bones	8		
Accidents and injuries	13		

The number of attendances made by these children was 1,686.

During 1919, 35 school children found to be defective during their stay in the fever hospital, were notified to the School Clinic by the Medical Officer of Health; 15 of these children were notified because of enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS.

The following table shews the average height and weight of children classified according to age and sex :—

<i>Boys.</i>								
Age.	Corrected Age.	No. Examined.	Total Weight. kils.	Average Weight.		Total Height. cm.	Average Height.	
				kils.	lbs.		cm.	ins.
3- 4	3 $\frac{6}{12}$	53	744.9	14.1	31.0	4841.5	91.3	35.9
4- 5	4 $\frac{6}{12}$	247	3907.6	15.8	34.5	25491.5	103.2	40.6
5- 6	5 $\frac{5}{12}$	421	7183.3	17.7	39.0	43962.5	104.4	41.1
6- 7	6 $\frac{5}{12}$	171	3178.1	18.6	41.0	18750.5	109.7	43.2
7- 8	7 $\frac{5}{12}$	70	1488.2	21.2	46.7	8211.5	117.3	46.2
8- 9	8 $\frac{5}{12}$	39	911.5	23.4	51.5	4748.5	121.7	47.9
9-10	9 $\frac{6}{12}$	48	1223.9	25.5	56.2	6087.0	126.8	49.9
10-11	10 $\frac{4}{12}$	40	1084.6	27.1	59.7	5205.5	130.1	51.2
11-12	11 $\frac{5}{12}$	40	1155.9	28.9	63.7	5395.5	134.9	53.1
12-13	12 $\frac{7}{12}$	543	17456.1	32.1	70.8	75691.5	139.4	54.9
13-14	13 $\frac{2}{12}$	312	10579.5	33.9	74.7	44640.5	143.1	56.3
14-15	14 $\frac{1}{12}$	6	224.8	37.5	82.7	896.5	149.4	58.8
Total	...	1990						

<i>Girls.</i>								
Age.	Corrected Age.	No. Examined.	Total Weight. kils.	Average Weight.		Total Height. cm.	Average Height.	
				kils.	lbs.		cm.	ins.
3- 4	3 $\frac{6}{12}$	70	975.9	13.9	30.6	6404.5	91.5	36.0
4- 5	4 $\frac{6}{12}$	193	2929.5	15.2	33.5	18764.0	97.3	38.3
5- 6	5 $\frac{5}{12}$	387	6480.0	16.7	36.8	41067.0	106.1	41.7
6- 7	6 $\frac{4}{12}$	207	3792.0	18.3	40.4	22631.0	109.3	43.0
7- 8	7 $\frac{4}{12}$	94	1859.0	19.8	43.6	10688.5	113.7	44.7
8- 9	8 $\frac{6}{12}$	45	1023.9	22.8	50.3	5308.5	118.0	46.4
9-10	9 $\frac{4}{12}$	38	941.5	24.8	54.7	4728.5	124.4	49.0
10-11	10 $\frac{6}{12}$	38	1086.2	28.6	63.0	4993.5	131.4	51.7
11-12	11 $\frac{6}{12}$	40	1222.7	30.6	67.5	5415.0	135.4	53.3
12-13	12 $\frac{7}{12}$	569	18962.3	33.3	73.4	80252.0	141.0	55.5
13-14	13 $\frac{3}{12}$	316	11177.5	35.4	78.0	45654.0	144.5	56.9
14-15	14 $\frac{0}{12}$	9	365.8	40.6	89.5	1354.5	150.5	59.2
Total	...	2006						

As a means of estimating "nutrition" apart from "physique," the relation of weight to height has been employed. In order to do this a table must be constructed shewing the average weight at a definite series of height measurements. This has been done for 70,197 records of Brighton children. The measurements are taken from the records of 1908 to 1919 inclusive. The next table shews these measurements at certain heights—the complete table being too long for publication. Such a table is of great assistance in determining if a child is poorly nourished; it provides a quick method of distinguishing whether or not the child requires free meals. A child which is not up to the proper weight for a certain height is more in need of feeding than is the child below *both* weight and height standard for its age, but of an average height-weight ratio; the latter child is well nourished, and its deficiency in general physique is often due to other causes than improper or insufficient food.

Height in cm.	<i>Boys.</i>			<i>Girls.</i>		
	Total Examined.	Totals.	Average weight in kilos.	Total Examined.	Totals.	Average weight in kilos.
80	29	350.0	12.1	62	749.5	12.1
85	279	3631.2	13.0	330	4164.8	12.6
90	1140	15903.9	14.0	1159	16086.3	13.9
95	2357	34716.8	14.7	2241	33480.8	14.9
100	2863	45585.8	15.9	2634	42155.2	16.0
105	2984	51794.1	17.4	2877	49922.9	17.4
110	3013	56426.6	18.7	2974	55076.1	18.5
115	2655	52829.3	19.9	2682	56329.5	21.0
120	2696	60059.5	22.3	2498	56079.5	22.4
125	2784	68413.3	24.6	2655	64514.6	24.3
130	2955	78350.4	26.5	2671	71092.8	26.6
135	2991	84912.2	28.4	2450	71486.6	29.2
140	2778	88457.9	31.8	2383	77553.2	32.5
145	2898	99367.4	34.3	2885	101811.1	35.3
150	1973	72546.7	36.8	2220	86101.1	38.8
155	825	33367.2	40.4	1345	55292.5	41.1
160	255	11099.2	43.5	482	21590.1	44.8
165	93	4443.5	47.8	81	3963.9	48.9
	35568			34629		

Each height number and the corresponding weight represents the average of the five numbers of which it is the centre, *e.g.*, the totals for 100 are those of 98, 99, 100, 101, 102 cm.

EAR DISEASE.

452 children suffering from ear discharge attended the Treatment Clinic on 7812 occasions, and 49 children, suffering from other ear trouble, attended on 62 occasions.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND DEFECTIVE VISION.

At the Treatment Clinic 308 children suffering from such external eye disease as phlyctenular keratitis, conjunctivitis, ciliary blepharitis were treated: 1483 attendances were made.

282 children attended the refraction clinic on 462 occasions, of whom 255 had spectacles prescribed. In addition 4 boys residing at the Portslade Industrial School (London County Council) had spectacles prescribed.

200 children in all had their spectacles mended through the agency of the Education Committee ; 166 of these after having been seen at the Clinic.

From an analysis of 255 prescriptions, the following was obtained :—

Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	118
Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	66
Myopia...	...	...	...	...	37
Myopic astigmatism...	...	...	...	...	29
Mixed astigmatism	...	...	...	...	5

EDUCATION OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

The facts relating to attendance, &c., are as follows :—Accommodation, 60 ; average number on roll for 1919, 58.9 ; average attendance, 50.9.

Attending January, 1919	...	...	61
Admitted during 1919	...	...	14
Left during 1919	...	...	15
Attending December, 1919			60

The record of the children who have left the school during 1919 is as follows :—

Boys.

One certified ineducable and referred to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

Two left at 16 years of age and were referred to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

Three left at the age of 14 years, with the consent of the Committee, to go to work.

Girls.

Six left at 16 years of age and were referred to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

One was certified as ineducable and referred to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

One left the district.

One left in order to attend a private school.

Thus ten children, three boys and seven girls, were placed under the care of the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

During the year the education of backward boys, not mentally defective, has been carried out as formerly at the Practical Class at Richmond Street School.

Average Roll for each quarter	= 33.
Admissions during past 12 months	= 17.
No. of Schools represented	= 7.
Promotion from Practical Class	} Progress.
to other classes = 5	

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

The number of attendances made at the Skin Clinic by verminous children in connection with the scheme was 2,456 made by 1,486 children.

The total number of prosecutions under the attendance bye-laws during 1919 was 14; in 9 instances a fine varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s.; in 3 instances a fine of 12s. 6d., and in 2 instances a fine of 20s. was inflicted.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES AT THEIR ROUTINE VISIT TO THE SCHOOLS.

	No. of Exams. of defective Children.
Verminous condition of head and body ...	10938
Ringworm	1556
Impetigo	730
Scabies	45
Other conditions	1002
	<hr/>
	14271
	<hr/>

Number of visits to school departments, 799.

Number of house visits for treatment, etc., by 3 School Nurses, 1,222.

ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

From February, 1913, up to December 31st, 1919, 1,249 operations have been performed, 174 of these being carried out in 1919. In connection with these latter 184 attendances were made shortly after operation by 165 children.

The statistics for 1919 are as follows :—

138 attended one year after operation; improvement noted.

174 were operated upon.

In 9 the parents refused to allow operation.

In 35 it was decided on re-inspection that operation was unnecessary.

Total 356

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTIST.

Inspection.—Forty-nine School Departments were visited for Routine Inspection on 37 half-day sessions and the teeth of 1,247 children examined.

In addition 465 children were examined at the Dental Clinic, at the request of the Head Teachers, School Medical Staff, Parents, Hospitals, &c., making with the above a total of 1,712 examined.

Treatment.—2,353 attendances were made by 692 children, of which 1,881 attendances were made by routine patients.

Summary of Teeth treated during 1919.

	Extractions.			Fillings.			Dressings.	Grindings.
	With Gas. 213 Chil- dren.	Local Anaes- thetic.	No. Anaes- thetic.	Amal- gam. and Cement.	Amal- gam.	Cement.		
Temporary	91	301	208	32	27	69	433	85
Permanent	213	8	—	238	141	867	208	28
Total	304	309	208	270	168	936	641	113
	821			1374				

692 children treated. Average per child = 1.2 extraction, 2.0 fillings, 1 dressing.
 (Extraction usually indicates the removal of the remains of a decayed tooth
i.e., a "stump.")

SKIN DISEASES.

The following table shews the forms of skin disease treated and number of cases and attendances for treatment :—

Treatment Clinic for Diseases of the Skin.

Disease.	Total No. of Children.		Total No. of Attendances.	
Ringworm, scalp	442	...	3882	...
„ scalp and skin	40	...	421	...
„ skin	103	...	423	...
Impetigo, scalp	189	...	873	...
„ face	405	...	1258	...
„ scalp and face ...	64	...	310	...
„ other parts	177	...	495	...
Scabies	279	...	1627	...
Alopecia	8	...	12	...
Seborrhoea	15	...	20	...
Eczema	43	...	145	...
Septic Sores	113	...	453	...
Other skin diseases ...	44	...	97	...
Other diseases	194	...	541	...
Totals	2116	...	10557	...

RINGWORM OF THE SCALP.

We have during the last year continued our work of searching for cases of ringworm of the scalp among children living in the same house with known cases. The results have confirmed our opinion as to the necessity of this action.

Out of 396 house contacts, no less than 115 were affected with ringworm of the scalp, *i.e.*, at least one out of every three. As might be expected,

the probabilities of acquiring the disease are less when the child lives in the same house but does not belong to the same family.

It will be seen that 16 of the 115 infected contacts were below school age and not in attendance at school.

Number of first cases in family or house investigated, 188.

In same family :—

				Infected.		Not Infected.
Below school age	...	...	...	15	...	63
Attending school,						
below school age	...	...	...	2	...	3
Of school age	...	...	...	85	...	165
				—		—
				102		231
				—		—

In same house :—

Below school age	...	...	...	1	...	20
Attending school,						
below school age	...	...	...	2	...	3
Of school age	...	...	...	10	...	27
				—		—
				13		50
				—		—

During 1919, 76 children, making 315 attendances, have been treated for ringworm of the scalp by X-rays.

ATTENDANCES AT SCHOOL CLINIC.

The total number of attendances at the School Clinic in 1919 was 28,171, of which 26,453 were attendances for treatment. These attendances were made by 7,175 children.

THE EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Mention has been made in an earlier part of the report of the arrangements for the education of mentally defective children. A certain number of other markedly defective children are maintained in Residential Institutions by the Education Committee. Thus there are at present two boys maintained in the Blind Asylum, Eastern Road, and one girl in the Barclay Home ; two boys and two girls are maintained at the Residential Institution for Epileptics at Lingfield ; five boys and three girls are maintained at the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Brighton.

EXAMINATION OF EMPLOYED CHILDREN, WHILE AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, BY SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF.

		Years.						
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Boys ...	...	—	11	31	74	196	242	27
Girls ...	...	1	8	6	13	20	49	3
Total	...	1	19	37	87	216	291	30
								681

Of these children, 23 boys and 3 girls were seen at the Clinic and the parent advised as to the discontinuance of otherwise or the employment.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

Special reports for the information of the Juvenile Employment Bureau have been written regarding 33 children (17 boys and 16 girls) during 1919, as to suitable occupation in relation to physical defect.

The defects were as follows : —

	Number.	Remarks.
Tuberculosis	14	In four the lungs were affected.
Heart Disease	6	—
Nervous Disorders	2	One suffered from major Epilepsy.
Cripples	7	Five suffered from Infantile Paralysis; one congenital deformity of the left shoulder; one club foot.
Others	4	—

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT.

Children licensed to perform in theatres, &c. 48

Children exempted when the performance was in aid of Charities 94

One list was sent in of children attending schools employed in shops :—

Boys 644

Girls 116

The number of children exempted from school attendance was ... 60

Written notices sent in respect of irregular employment ... 57

Visits made to serve notices, to caution or to explain to employers the Bye-laws 370

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

During 1919 all children attending the Municipal Secondary School were weighed and measured and eyesight tested by the School Medical Staff.

TABLE II.

*Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection
in 1919.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
					Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN	Malnutrition	...	...	...	—	10	—	—
	Uncleanliness—Head	...	...	...	—	25	—	4
	Body	...	...	...	—	12	—	2
	Ringworm—Head	...	...	...	48	—	10	—
	Body	...	...	...	9	—	1	—
	Scabies	...	...	...	24	2	6	—
	Impetigo	...	...	...	42	15	19	5
	Other disease	...	...	...	21	58	2	5
EYE	Defective Vision and Squint	...	...	...	151	8	42	3
	External Eye Disease	...	...	...	38	24	17	1
EAR	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	7	17	5	1
	Ear Disease	...	...	...	95	21	18	2
TEETH—Dental Disease					...	...	...	...
NOSE AND THROAT	Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	79	4	17	3
	Adenoids...	...	...	...	123	—	2	1
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	76	203	13	10
		...	...	...	70	—	4	—
Defective Speech					...	...	...	...
HEART AND CIR- CULATION	Heart Disease—Organic	...	...	...	—	22	1	2
	Functional	...	...	...	1	16	—	—
	Anaemia	...	...	...	—	35	—	—
LUNGS	Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—	...	...	...	9	25	3	1
	Definite	...	...	...	—	14	1	—
	Suspected	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	4	18	—	1
	Other Disease	...	...	...	1	4	1	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM	Epilepsy	...	...	...	1	2	—	1
	Chorea	...	...	...	3	1	3	2
	Other disease	...	...	...	20	24	1	4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :								
Glands					8	—	3	—
Bones and Joints					4	5	—	—
Other Forms					—	—	—	—
Rickets					1	124	—	1
Deformities					8	162	—	6
Other Defects or Diseases					54	46	10	4

TABLE III.

*Numerical Return of all exceptional Children in the area
in 1919.*

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND. (including partially blind).		Attending Public Elementary Schools	13	15	28
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	2	1	3
		Not at School	—	—	—
DEAF AND DUMB. (including partially deaf).		Attending Public Elementary Schools	6	6	12
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	5	3	8
		Not at School	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFICIENT.	Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	18	19	37
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	32	30	62
		Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the Year ...	3	7	10
		Not at School	4	3	7
	Imbeciles.	At School	—	—	—
		Not at School	2	1	3
	Idiots.	... ..	—	—	—
EPILEPTICS.		Attending Public Elementary Schools	28	20	48
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics... ..	2	2	4
		Not at School	1	1	2
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.	*Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	30	21	51
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	—	—	—
		Not at School	3	2	5
	*Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	48	34	82
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	—	—	—
		Not at School	6	6	12
	Cripples others than Tubercular.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	50	40	90
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	—	—	—
		Not at School	6	3	9

*Many of these cases show no active signs of disease, but have been notified at some previous period.

TABLE IV.—*Treatment of Defects of Children during 1919.*

Condition.	No. of defects found for which Treatment was considered necessary.			No. of defects for which no report is available.	No. of defects treated.	Results of treatment.			No. of defects not treated.	Per-centage of defects treated.
	From previous year.	New.	Total.			Remedied.	Improved.	Unchanged		
Cleanliness of Head	—	797	797	—	797	784	—	13	—	100.0
Cleanliness of Body	—	663	663	—	663	663	—	—	—	100.0
Nutrition ...	2	30	32	3	29	4	23	2	—	90.6
Nose and Throat...	177	403	580	38	132	126	6	—	410	22.8
External Eye Disease	31	313	344	2	338	270	67	1	4	98.3
Ear Disease ...	189	361	550	2	538	77	461	—	10	97.8
Teeth ...	SEE	DENTAL	REPORT.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation	8	31	39	4	35	1	28	6	—	89.7
Lungs ...	6	39	45	7	36	1	29	6	2	80.0
Nervous System ...	17	62	79	24	53	2	32	19	2	67.1
Skin ...	217	1875	2092	2	2088	1663	419	6	2	99.8
Rickets ...	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities ...	12	9	21	4	16	2	9	5	1	76.2
Tuberculosis—										
Non-pulmonary	4	37	41	5	36	—	29	7	—	87.8
Speech ...	9	23	32	—	2	—	1	1	30	6.2
Mental Condition	79	21	100	1	95	—	94	1	4	95.0
Vision and Squint	84	566	650	—	481	432	48	1	151	74.0
Hearing ...	1	6	7	3	4	—	1	3	—	57.1
Miscellaneous ...	3	193	196	19	174	137	36	1	3	88.8
Total ...	840	5430	6270	116	5517	4162	1283	72	619	88.0

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE EXAMINED AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

<i>Boys, 18.</i>				<i>Girls, 17.</i>			
Age— $\frac{5}{12}$	...	...	1	Age—			
$\frac{10}{12}$	...	...	1				
1-2 years	...	...	2	1-2 years	...	3	
2-3 „	...	...	6	2-3 „	...	4	
3-4 „	...	...	5	3-4 „	...	7	
4-5 „	...	...	3	4-5 „	...	3	

Defects.

Age—2-3 years—Enlarged tonsils.	Age—2-3 years—Funnel chest.
3-4 years—Adenoids (2), Mouth breather.	3-4 years—Adenoids and Nebulae right eye.
4-5 years—Slight adenoids.	Septic sore on leg.
Scars, tubercular glands of neck.	Nocturnal enuresis and worms.
	4-5 years—Adenoids and anaemia.

TABLE V.

Inspection, etc., of Children during 1919.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected...	3996
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	432
(3) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, etc.)	751

